





# The Avalanche

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GRATINGS, MICHIGAN.

## UTAH'S NEW DIGNITY.

### HAS A PLACE IN THE GALAXY OF STATES.

Great Rejoicing Among the People: Frightful Wreck in Ohio Caused by Carelessness—People Have a Chance to Buy United States Bonds.

#### Another New State.

The President on Saturday issued his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress, stating that the people of Utah have coupled with all of the requirements of the law providing for the admission of Utah to the Union, and declaring that the territory has passed out of existence and that Utah is admitted to the family of States. The people of Utah showed an intense interest in every step made at Washington, and Private Secretary Thurber was impetuously telegraphed immediately to Salt Lake the first news of the signing of the proclamation, and to present as a valuable historical relic the pen with which President Cleveland affixed his signature to the document.

#### SIX KILLED IN A WRECK.

Express Collides with a Freight-car on an Open Switch.

Two freight trains stood on a switch at Schaefer's Station, seven miles east of Chillicothe, O., on the 11 o'clock Saturday night. The first train pulled out, and the conductor, thinking that the second one would follow, left the switch open. Fifteen minutes later the east-bound express came along at forty miles an hour, and, running on to the switch, collided with the train standing there. The following were killed: George Addis, fireman of freight train; J. H. Cox, fireman of passenger train; J. F. Edgerton, of Loveland, postal clerk; Jesse King, freight brakeman; Leon Mathers, fireman; Thomas Michaels, engineer of the express. The injured: Pittsborough, engineer of freight train, slightly injured; J. D. Murray, of Chillicothe, postal clerk, seriously injured. Engineer Pittsborough of the freight, escaped without serious injuries. Conductor Hendershot, of the freight, is responsible for the wreck, as he left the switch open. The passengers in the express were badly shaken up, but none was seriously injured.

#### DEPRESSION AT THE END.

Many Failures Mark the Year 1893 in Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co. Weekly Review of Trade says: "The commercial failures during the complete year 1893 number 13,197, against 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater, \$173,106,000 against \$172,992,530, so that the average per failure is \$13,124, against \$12,458 in 1894. The bright promise of a large decrease in the first quarter was followed by a small increase in the second and third quarters and a large increase in the last quarter of the year. In that quarter also the deferred liabilities to each firm in business increased, and also the proportion of deferred liabilities to payments through clearing houses."

#### SATOLLI TAKES THE OATH.

Administered by Mgr. Sharrett, Designated for the Occasion. The oath of office required to be taken by a cardinal was administered to Mgr. Satolli at Washington in the private chapel of the Catholic legation, Friday. The duty was performed by Mgr. Sharrett, the auditor of the legation, and designated as legate for the occasion. Mgr. Satolli, of the bureau of Roman Catholic Indian Missions, and Father Gillespie, of St. Aloryst Church, were the witnesses. Felicitous speeches were exchanged between the ablegate and the cardinal.

#### UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Triumphant Rebel Army Advancing on Havana. Key West, Fla., dispatch: The whole province of Havana is up in arms against the government. The insurgents are reported to be gaining strength, not only every day, but every hour. Havana is under martial law. The insurgents are apparently making a swift advance directly upon Havana. The advance guard of their cavalry, under Lacerda, was at latest accounts at Lupaquia, which is only eighteen miles from Guanabacoa, the latter being but a suburb of Havana, five miles from the city.

#### BANK IN BAD SHAPE.

Assets Hundreds of Thousands Short of Liabilities. A meeting of the shareholders of the Banque du Peuple to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank took place at Montreal, Que., and was very stormy. The report revealed a state of affairs even worse than had been anticipated. The entire capital stock of the bank, \$1,200,000, has been wiped out. The statement presented shows as follows: Liabilities, \$3,687,438.00; assets (apparent), \$3,293,500.37; deficit, \$393,937.63.

#### Call for a Popular Loan.

Speculation concerning the amount and character of the new bond issue was set at rest Monday when Secretary Carlisle made public a circular in memory of the loan will be a "popular" one, and the circular gives notice that the Government will sell \$100,000,000 thirty-year 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds dated Feb. 1, 1895, for which purchasers will be required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates.

#### Bolin's Deficit Increased.

Another shortage, amounting to \$77,000, has been disclosed in the accounts of ex-City Treasurer Bolin, of Omaha, who was deposed last May. The original shortage discovered by his bondsmen, who took charge of the office upon his retirement, was about \$32,000.

#### British Captain Lost at Sea.

The British steamer Arde arrived at New York from Haytian ports with her colors at half-mast in memory of her commander, Captain Batchelor, who was washed overboard and lost at sea.

#### Fast Train Wrecked by a Mine.

The Chicago fast mail train on the Illinois Central struck a mine two miles north of Holly Springs, Miss., derailing the engine, baggage and mail cars and three coaches. The two Pullman sleepers did not leave the track. The fireman was fatally injured.

#### Two Strong Allies.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuelan trouble, and that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserves.

## SWORN TO SLAY THE CAESAR.

Nihilists Will Not Rest Until They Kill Their Ruler.

A wholesale merchant from Moscow is authority for the information that the recent report of an attempt to assassinate the Czar was true in every particular. The gentleman, who, for reasons well understood, desires that his name should be suppressed, says the Russian police are informed that the nihilists have sworn not to rest until the Czar shall be slain. The fraternity resolved at the time when the young ruler began his reign to grant him a year in which to prove that he was in earnest with his promises of liberal reform. The year is at an end and the young autocrat, not having realized their hopes, is doomed to perish at their hands. A Jewish student of the University of Moscow was appointed by lot to deal the death blow, and it was only by accident that the Czar escaped. The student was ordered to throw a bomb at the Czar. In his valise was a well-prepared bomb instead of samples of merchandise. He managed to pass the beautiful Par Czar'skoje Selo several times daily, hoping to catch a glimpse of the Czar. The latter passed him again and again on the promenade, but the would-be assassin did not recognize his Majesty, who was dressed in the plain uniform of a colonel of Preobraschenski Guards, instead of that of a general. The student was arrested on suspicion after a day or two and the plot further revealed through a male friend to whom he had told his secret. The entire Russian press has received strict instructions from the authorities not to publish a word regarding the affair, which, nevertheless, is repeated from mouth to mouth.

#### DEATH IN A WRECK.

Louisville and St. Louis Express.

The Louisville express, west-bound, and the St. Louis express, east-bound, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern collided about 7 o'clock Monday night near Sekiton, Ohio. Two unknown men were killed and one injured, one of the fatal. The trains met on a curve. The west-bound train was going fifty and the east-bound thirty miles an hour. After the collision each engine was so great was the speed of the trains, they did not have time to stop before the collision. The engines came together with terrific force, the engines rushing against each other and rearing up, end to end, forming an acute angle with their pilots toward the sky. Two empty express cars on the St. Louis train crashed together and broke the force of the shock. The express car, a combination smoker and baggage car, and two coaches on this train piled up in a confused mass all badly shattered. The five cars of the Louisville express were heaped together beside the track. There were several doctors on the wrecked trains, and these, together with physicians from Sekiton and Delhi, attended the injured, who were taken into private houses near by.

#### MONEY BADLY NEEDED.

Its Lack Hinders Progress of Armenian Relief Measures.

The national Armenian relief committee appeals to the people of the United States for immediate and generous contributions to relieve the needs of 350,000 Armenians who are destitute. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is chairman of this committee, which includes Archbishop Corrigan, Chauncey M. Depew, John S. Kennedy, Alexander D. Orr, Bishop Potter, Jacob Schiff, Brewster P. Wheeler and Spencer Trask. The committee announces that the immediate need is for money, which should be sent to the treasurers, Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and Boston. The only way that can be used is in grain, coarse cotton and woolen goods in the piece, but no such contributions should be forwarded without previous communication with the committee.

#### FOULED THE OFFICERS.

Chinese from Atlanta Smuggled into San Francisco.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Through the treachery of an officer in the custom house two carloads of Chinese from the Atlanta exposition have slipped through the fingers of a score of United States inspectors, and are now somewhere in Chinatown safe out of the reach of the Federal custom or interference. The Chinese were landed before daylight, and were hurried in carriages into the Chinese quarter. How many there were in the party is not definitely known. Collector of the Port John H. Wise received word that 104 were coming overland to that city, but the agents of the Chinese claim that only forty-three were spirited into this district. In Federal official circles the opinion prevails that over 100 Chinese escaped the officers.

#### Uncle Sam Robbed.

Washington dispatch: Senator Chandler is probing into a Navy Department scandal of large proportions. By direction of the Senate the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will inquire into various little matters relating to the construction of warships, and incidentally it will be learned to what extent officers of the Ordnance Bureau are interested in patent processes by which, it is said, the Government is robbed by extortionate charges out of between \$500,000 and \$750,000 on every vessel built. Secretary Herbert wanted to let the contractors for the two warships about to be built, as it was thought better results could be obtained thereby, but he found himself strongly antagonized by the Ordnance Bureau, though the other experts of the department cordially endorsed the position he had taken. The stubborn resistance of the Ordnance Bureau finally prevailed, and the Secretary announced his intention to let the contractors build the ships. This decision set tongues wagging, and members of Congress were solemnly assured that there was rank-rottenness in the Navy Department and that officials were using their positions to divert public money to their own pockets by corruptly influencing the contractors. The Government was forced into buying patented processes in which they were financially interested. The instructions given the Naval Committee will afford an opportunity for investigation into the alleged robbery, but it will also serve to bring the guilty parties from escaping by the usual method of defeating inquiry. The charges are now being aired, and the Navy Department must purge itself by proving the charges to be unfounded or else locate and cast out the guilty officers who are accused of bringing disrepute to the country and disgrace upon the department.

#### Battle Over a Boundary.

A pitched battle is being fought between the inhabitants of the towns of Huizil and San Juan del Estado, Mexico, as the outgrowth of the bitter feeling that has existed for some time between those places concerning the boundary lines. Four persons were killed and twenty injured, many of the latter seriously. The State troops were ordered to the scene of the rioting and made many arrests.

#### Preacher Drops Out of Sight.

Rev. D. J. Barry, pastor of the St. James' town, Methodist Church in the Erie conference, is mysteriously missing for over a week. No cause is known for his sudden disappearance.

#### Fire Horror at Columbus, Ohio.

A fire horror claimed six victims in Columbus, Ohio. At 4 o'clock the residence of John H. Hibbard was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames

could be extinguished six members of the family were sufficed by the smoke and the flames. The dead are: John H. Hibbard, Mrs. John H. Hibbard, Allen Hibbard, aged 5; Dorothy Hibbard, infant; Miss Mary Hibbard, of Barnevillie, Ohio; Mrs. Grace Hibbard, of Barnevillie, Ohio; Mr. Hibbard was secretary of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Company, and was connected by marriage with the Dushiers, Hurlingtons, and others of the wealthiest families of Columbus. Four sons less than fifteen years of age and the colored servant, aged 18, escaped by jumping from a second-story window. Natural gas was used in the house, but the fire evidently originated from some defective construction in the woodwork.

#### DR. JAMESON SURRENDERS.

Remnant of His Forces Now Imprisoned at Johannesburg.

A London dispatch says: The invading English army in Transvaal has been disastrously defeated by the Boers. A score or more have been killed, many wounded, and Dr. Jameson is a prisoner at Johannesburg. One of the most important of the Boer army was committed even by British arms has thus met with swift retribution. The details are meager of this glorious battle of what was intended to be a brilliant piece of bravado, which success might justify but which failure would make a crime. All that is known is that the Government messengers, with dispatches from London ordering Dr. Jameson to retreat to the Chartered Company's territory, reached Dr. Jameson Wednesday morning. He pocketed the Queen's orders, told the messengers he would not obey them, and gave the command to his troops to saddle and march, not on the back track, but on toward Johannesburg. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he encountered the Boers at Krugersdorp, about thirty miles east of Johannesburg. There was a hard fighting, until sundown, and the British troops suffered severely. The famous marksmanship of the Boers was no less deadly than in their gallant defense against the same enemy fifteen years ago. Twenty men, including three officers, were killed, and fifty prisoners were taken before Dr. Jameson's surrender. These meager facts are all the information the Government has at present.

#### FIRE AND DEATH.

Explosion of Fireworks in St. Louis Wrecks Three Buildings.

With a detonation that was heard two miles the fireworks stock of DeWitt & Street, a Greenfield, N. J., firm, stored in the rear of 309 North 2d street, St. Louis, exploded Thursday afternoon. Four persons are dead, six missing, one fatally injured and thirty-two seriously hurt. Adjoining buildings were crushed like paper boxes, and in their fall carried scores of inmates down with the ruin. Windows were broken for blocks around, and the air was filled with powder smoke, sparks and flying debris. Two other explosions followed the first in rapid succession, completing the work of death and destruction. In addition a property loss of \$100,000 was entailed by fire.

#### CONDENM CLEVELAND'S COURSE.

Welshmen Claim President's Actions in Venezuela Matter Un-American.

The National Council of the Welshmen of the United States in session at Utica, N. Y., adopted resolutions deprecating the course of President Cleveland in the Venezuelan problem. The resolutions were drawn and sanctioned by ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James. They relate the question between Venezuela and Great Britain on the boundary line. The intervention of President Cleveland on the behalf of the United States in the doctrine was strongly condemned as being un-American and not worthy of the support of the Welsh people of the United States.

#### MONTANA'S METAL OUTPUT.

Total Value of the Production of 1893 Estimated at \$47,115,000.

Montana produced in metals about \$47,115,000 during the year 1893. The value of the silver at the coinage rate and estimating the last two months of the year on a pro rata basis. The production of gold was \$4,100,000; of silver, 4,800,000 ounces; of copper, 212,000 pounds, and of other metals, 24,500,000 pounds. The output of copper is estimated as being 95 percent of the production of the United States. The receipts of bullion at the Helena assay office during 1893 were 10 per cent greater than last year and 47 1/2 per cent greater than during 1893.

#### Train Crashes into a Steigh.

A Nickel Plate passenger train crashed into a sleigh at Clayport, Ind., Wednesday morning. The cutter and two men were hurled some 100 feet, and William Doddridge was crushed to death. Daniel Rhodes, a wealthy farmer, had his skull crushed and will die.

#### Corean King in Danger.

A dispatch to the Tokyo Yomiuri from Vladivostok says that the situation of affairs in Korea is most serious. The King is constantly surrounded by Japanese spies.

#### Sheriff Gagged and Robbed.

B. E. Devall, Sheriff of Jones County, Miss., was Wednesday morning found in his office at Ellisville bound and gagged.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice cream, 24c to 25c; eggs, No. 2, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, \$20 to \$45 per ton for pro to choice. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 10c to 12c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, 37c to 38c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Butte—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 58c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; butter, creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, Western, 20c to 22c.

## GROVER NAMES FIVE.

PERSONNEL OF THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Brower and Alvey Head the List—Andrew D. White, Frederic K. Coudert, and Daniel C. Gilman Are the Other Appointees.

All Accept. President Cleveland Wednesday night announced the appointment of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission as follows: David J. Brower, of Kansas, Justice United States Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, of New York; Frederic K. Coudert, of New York; Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland. All of the above named persons will accept the places to which they have been appointed and are expected to assemble in Washington as soon as practicable, with a view to their entering upon their work. In Washington the commission is regarded as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

Politically speaking, the commission consists of three democrats and two Republicans. Justice Brower and Justice Alvey are men of the highest judicial standing, whose reputations as impartial jurists are well known abroad, as well as at home. Frederic K. Coudert, of New York, is too well known as a leader at the bar to require any extended notice of his scholarly attainments. Andrew D. White and Daniel C. Gilman stand among the foremost of American scholars and educators, and Mr. White has shown, in addition, unusual skill as a legislator, organizer and diplomat. Both will be useful members of the commission, and their names will do much to give its findings dignity and weight in the eyes of European nations.

The law authorizing the appointment by the President of the Venezuelan commission was passed by the House of Representatives on Dec. 17. On Dec. 20 it was adopted by the Senate without amendment and without a dissenting voice. The text of the bill was as follows:

"A bill making an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to investigate the boundary line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the sum of \$100,000, to be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President, to report on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

The conclusions reached by the commission will be reported to the President for his information in connection with any further representations and communications that may be made by this Government to Great Britain in connection with the boundary line dispute between the latter country and Venezuela.

#### RIFAAAT PASHA.

The New Grand Vizier of the Turkish Empire.

It is evident the Sultan of Turkey is a hard man to please. He recently changed prime ministers three times in three days. The new grand vizier, Rifaaat Pasha, is a man of long public service. He has been governor of many Turkish provinces. His last office of that character was ruler of Smyrna. Before his promotion Rifaaat was minister of the interior. He is a thorough-paced diplomatist and before advising the Sultan on any point ascertains the innermost views of his sublimity on the matter in question.



RIFAAAT PASHA.

Advice then is easily formulated. It is probable Rifaaat will hold his portfolio long. There is little prospect of future joy for a grand vizier. Keenall Pasha, immediate predecessor of Rifaaat, has been sent to govern an interior town of Asia Minor. Said Pasha, who presided over the English embassy upon his removal from office. He emerged a few days ago.

#### Have a Good Breakfast.

"The foreign idea of a light breakfast has become very popular in this country," said a prominent physician the other day, "but doctors are beginning to inveigh against it, and with considerable show of reason, as they point out that during the night occurs one's longest fast."

"It should certainly be broken by something more than a roll and coffee, since it ushers in the hours of hardest work for all our men and most of our women."

"The rolls and coffee are not fit preparation for such laborious toil. They may do for a nation of idlers, but not for busy men and women."

"An intelligent person needs no doctor to tell him when he is hungry, and the best time for a man to eat is when the man is hungry, even if it is late at night."

"It is the empty stomach, and not the comfortably full one, that makes people unhappy."

#### Fish Hook.

A new fish hook has been invented. The bait holding device is supplied with self-opening hooks which are closed and concealed at their points and which spring in opposite directions when the slightest tension is put upon the line. One of the chief advantages claimed is that when the fish are landed they can be readily released.

## ITS PERILS ARE MANY.

Lake Superior Is an Exceedingly Treacherous Body of Water.

The recent accident to the steamer Missoula tends to show more clearly than anything that occurred the vast area of Lake Superior, and the possibility of a vessel's crew reaching land after shipwreck and yet being unheard of for a couple of weeks after starting on a voyage. The shores of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota on the big lake are traversed by railways and telegraph lines, and the towns and small settlements on the American side of the lake, even to the islands, furnish ready means of communication with the larger cities; but not so on that part of the Canadian shore north of the lakes, where a wilderness inhabited by a few fishermen and Indians exists. This is especially true of the Canadian shore just above Sault Ste. Marie, and for a long stretch of country to the north and east of the point where the Canadian Pacific railway turns in to the shore of the lake and traverses it on toward Port Arthur and Port William.

When the Missoula broke her shaft and was rendered helpless she was less than twenty-five miles from Carleton Island on the course down toward Sault Ste. Marie. She was somewhat off the regular course of vessels bound down from the head of Lake Superior, but if she had been able to make any headway toward the Sault, or care for herself at all on the course she was following, she would have been picked up very soon after the accident by some passing vessel. But a southerly wind drifted her out of the course of even the few vessels trading to Canadian ports at the head of the lakes, and she was working over toward the wildest part of the Canadian north shore territory when her crew was compelled to abandon her.

A glance at the chart will show that Brule point, where the crew of the Missoula first made land, is scarcely more than seventy-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie, where 15,000,000 tons of freight passes through a canal in a single season, and yet the men in one of the Missoula's yawl boats spent nearly two days working along the shore of the lake before they found any more sign of life than a deserted fisherman's shanty, in which they built a fire and dried their wet clothing. The fishing season has closed, but even fishermen are scarce in this territory during the most active periods. It is not strange, therefore, that the men from the Missoula were nearly a full week in finding means of communicating with the owners of the vessel after they had landed on the dreary north shore of Lake Superior.—Detroit Free Press.

#### Royal Reels Ailing.

The czarowitz is in the last stages of consumption, and he is not expected to leave Copenhagen, where he now is, alive. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, of Austria, is in a very critical state from disease of the lungs. He has been given unlimited absence from the army, and is undergoing treatment in a remote health resort in the Tyrol.

The young prince of Italy is also ailing to such a degree as to more than ever convince people that he will not live to succeed his father's throne. The heir to the grand duke of Baden is consumptive and has no heir. Prince Albert of Flanders, unlike his elder brother, the lamented Prince Baldwin, who perished in such a mysterious manner, is extremely delicate, and so, too, is the little crown prince of Germany, whose health is a matter of grave anxiety to his parents. In fact, his second brother, Prince Eitel, his superior in stature, weight, cleverness and general health, is almost universally regarded as the real heir to the throne.

No one could dream of describing the Prince of Wales as a healthy man, while his son, the duke of York, has never entirely recovered from the effects of the typhoid fever with which he was laid low just about the time of the death of his elder brother. In one word, one may look all over Europe without finding a single heir to a throne in whose health and physique his future subjects can place confidence.—Chicago Record.

#### American Embroidery Design.

Of the many styles that afford a generous amount and great variety of pretty designs for embroidery work the colonial is one of the most attractive, owing, in a great measure, to its dainty simplicity. The colonial style is one of distinctly American origin—a purely American creation—and for that reason is our own, and one which we take pride in employing when decorating and furnishing our homes. It was first used in the architecture of houses and churches erected during the latter years of the last century and the early years of this, and was at the height of its great popularity during Washington's administration, which was known as the colonial period. That the colonial is a very popular style at this time is shown by the general interest taken in it. It is much easier to find furniture, draperies and wall papers in a variety of designs in the colonial than in any other style.—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Longevity of Ants.

Sir John Lubbock, the naturalist, who has done more to popularize the study of insect ways and habits than all the other modern entomologists combined, has been experimenting to find out how long the common ant would live, if kept out of harm's way. On Aug. 8, 1888, an ant which had been thus kept and tenderly cared for died at the age of 15 years, which is the greatest age any species of insect has yet been known to attain. Another individual of the same species (ant *Formica ruginosa*) lived to the advanced age of 13 years, and the queen of another kind (*Lasius niger*) laid fertile eggs after she had passed the age of 9 years.

#### For the Coming Paris Exposition.

A "hole in the ground," 4,800 feet deep, is to be one of the attractions at the Paris Exposition. People will ascend and descend by elevators, of which there are to be eight, each 600 feet in extent.

#### First Church on St. Paul's Site.

The first church on the site of St. Paul's, London, was built in 1610.

#### After a Man's Sweetheart Has Stepped on His Foot.

He is apt to lose the notion that she is a fairy.

## GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public Will be Amused by the Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham. New York correspondence.

LITTLE the work of fashion-makers as best they can, the critics of our brand-new year will find themselves weak in one respect. They cannot in reason and faith with all of the current rules of women's dress, and whatever the capricious fault-finder picks out as the target for her volleys of wrath, there's pretty sure to be some dainty and fashionable alternative that will present itself at once. For, mark you, the fashions' code of 1894 says, if you don't like it this way, then have it that. There's no end to the possibilities. There's not only no excuse for not looking your best—there is never that—but there's not the slightest need of being in the smallest degree unfashionable at the same time. Begin at the top; you may wear your hair in whatever manner it looks best. Pass down to your dresses, and you may choose from a half-dozen centuries for their key-notes. If you look well in a sumptuous rye, you may dress like a queen and wear real diamond crowns on your head, as the leaders of our social upper crust do at the opera; or, if you look more charming in a simplicity of get-up, you may be unconventional and yet stylish, and as demure as ever was a Puritan brother.

In the latter role you may put yourself into a Dresden figured dainty silk, full at the waist with the bodice all covered by the folds of a voluminous fichu, and the sleeves quaintly off the shoulder and puffed at the elbow; in the first role, you may wear court trains, jeweled crowns, real gold embroidery, and goodness knows what all. You may

give up its attempt at general acceptance, and since then this style's persistency has become an old story. Even now it is occasionally seen on new dresses and is then found in good company and is usually worn by some very careful dresser. It is the apron form that is presented here, cut from green cloth, the skirt proper having a band of sable about its hem. This bodice fastens at the side and has a deep pleated yoke and a plain corset part. The garniture consists of a series of straps of white ribbon with Dresden figures, ending in jet fringe. A fur band tops the stock collar.

While there is less of glitter in the next dress that the artist presents than in the last one described, there is nevertheless, a great degree of richness. Made of smooth, satin-finished cloth, its skirt is cut away, as shown, from a wide band of fur, two jet stars ornamenting each of the tabs at the side. Alternate bands of fur and cloth make the bodice, the latter being covered with lace. At the bottom there is a tiny basque, and at the top a yoke and medall collar of fur. Black satin gives the belt, the sleeves being of the cloth. Whatever fur is chosen for the dress trimming should be matched in the muff, and should be used, freely or sparingly, as is preferred, upon the hat.

A less expensive method than this of attaining a suggestion of the petticoat modes is depicted in the final illustration. Here the material is dark-brown cloth, finely striped with lighter brown, and the two slashes are strapped with brown silk cord and buttons, and are filled with tiny dark brown velvet panels. This is repeated in slightly modified form upon the sleeves, while on the bodice the slashes show velvet insertions without the cording. The collar is of brown velvet, covered with rich cream embroidery, and is secured in back, but in front there is a tab that extends to the waist. It is in one with the collar, which is finished with a chiffon ruffling.

One reason for the variety that now rules in styles—that variety which was alluded to at the beginning of this depiction, and which these pictures illustrate as well as five pictures could, is that there is a tendency with American women to combine in their attire the characteristics prevailing with all other nations that have any influence in the matter of fashions. The English run to severity and tailor-mades, even their ball and gala gowns smacking of the latter. The French woman is ornate, even if she is on a wheel trip or a walking journey. The American woman realizes that she must afford contrast and that therein will lie a special attraction. So in the morning she is as demurely simple as her own Puritan ancestors; for the afternoon and on the street she is as tailor-made as any English girl ever could be; at night she is gloriously bedizened, as much of a butterfly as ever



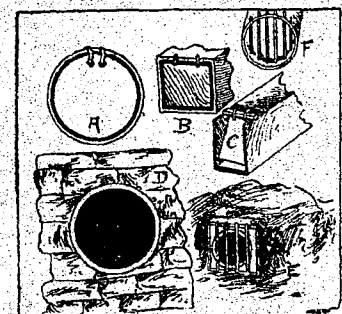
## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

### HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Various Styles of Protected Drain Outlets—An Inexpensive Shelter for the Pigs—Value of Ginseng as a Crop—A Convenient Milk Stool.

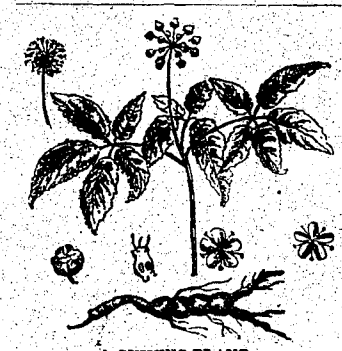
**Protecting Tile Outlets.**  
Unless special care is taken to protect the outlet of a tile drain, there is danger of its being more or less injured. If it is in the pasture, stock tramping about it is liable to crowd the tile out of place or break them. Where land washes very easily, heavy rains will frequently displace them. It is also sometimes desirable to so close the opening in the drain that muskrats, rabbits and other vermin cannot enter it during a dry time and build an obstruction. Several such devices are illustrated in the cut.

Outlet D is particularly suited to a tile which has its opening in the bank of a creek or ditch some distance from the bottom. It is merely a wall of stone or brick laid in cement. This protection prevents the washing away of earth from about the outlet or a displacement of tile or earth by freezing. Where stone is abundant, this style of an outlet is as practical as any and more substantial than many others. Outlet C consists of a wooden box made of 2-inch hard wood, open at one end, which is slipped over the end of the drain. At the outer end a door, hinged at the top, is so arranged that the water can readily flow out, but not-



ing can go up the tile. A similar box, outlet B, is square at the outer end, over which iron rods are secured or a piece of strong wire netting is fastened. Outlet F is simply a tile with holes in the top and bottom through which iron rods are passed. Trapdoor outlet A is a tile to the opening of which a circular piece of galvanized sheet iron is so attached that the water can pass out, but the entrance of any foreign matter is prevented. Outlet B is similar with a square tile for the end.

**A Chinese Sacred Root.**  
Ginseng is the fleshy root of a perennial herb, native to the middle and northern United States and Canada, but found far south on mountains. It grows in rich soil and shady situations, its root being from four to nine inches long and bearing a simple stem about a foot high, carrying three five-divided leaves and terminating in an umbel of inconspicuous greenish white flowers which are succeeded by a small berry-like red fruit. It has a peculiar and rather pleasant smell and a sweet, somewhat pungent, aromatic taste. European and American doctors consider it almost worthless as a remedy, but the Chinese regard it as a general panacea, so much so that its use will doubtless greatly increase with the larger supply and lower prices. It abounds back of Kingston, Ont., where-



selling at \$1 per pound and retailing at 55¢. A practical horticulturist says: that if the trade is to be preserved, care will have to be taken to prepare the roots properly and not dig it up indiscriminately, as the root does not reach any great size in one season, but takes years to develop. It should be dug in the fall when the roots are heaviest and command the best price.

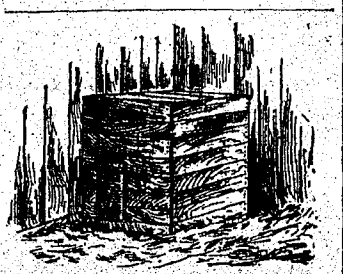
**Cows in Winter.**  
Cows need but little exercise in winter. If the weather is pleasant they can be turned out every day, but whenever it is so cold that they will stand and shiver when turned out, the best place for them is in the stables, where it is reasonably comfortable, says the Ohio Farmer. If care is taken to keep the stables clean and to supply plenty of bedding, with good feed and water, the cows may be kept under shelter all through the winter without detriment, and in nearly all cases, will give more milk than if turned out and exposed to the cold and storms. But either let the cows go dry and winter them largely on hay or good roughage, or else arrange to make them comfortable, and feed sufficiently liberal to maintain a good flow of milk during the winter, as half feeding a milk cow is never profitable.

**Second Growth Timber.**  
The scattering trees that grow up by roadsides and in fence corners are usually much tougher wood than trees of the same variety that grew up in the original forest. Exposure to sunlight and severe winds is what toughens the fibers of such trees. Oaks and hickories that have grown up in this way are especially valuable, as they are mostly valued for their toughness. It will pay farmers who have such timber to make lumber, and with a little trouble they can probably find a good market for it.

**Time in Food for Fowls.**  
Laying hens require lime to produce the shell, but it is not always best to feed the lime separately. Some kinds of food are rich in lime, as wheat and peas. Where these are given no extra lime will be needed and none will be

lost. Corn is very deficient in lime, and if fed exclusively the egg shells will be thin and fowls will get in the habit of eating their eggs. Besides, corn is too concentrated food, and does not give bulk enough in proportion to its nutrition. Clover is rich in lime, and if cut in fine pieces it will be eaten by fowls in considerable quantities. It also aids the digestion of less bulky food.

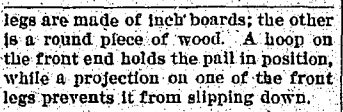
**Making the Pigs Comfortable.**  
On many farms the hogs are kept in pens in one end of a large shed, or other building that is likely to be cold in winter, even though the walls may be secure against the entrance of wind. Growth cannot be expected when an animal is suffering from the cold. If



**INEXPENSIVE SHELTER FOR PIGS.**  
The hogan cannot be made warm, one may at least build such a place as is suggested in the accompanying sketch. In one corner of the pen is built a small box-like affair, just large enough for the pigs to get into and lie down. A swinging door is provided, and in this small enclosure the heat from the animals' bodies will keep the air very comfortable. This plan has been tried in a cold building with great success.

**Peach Culture in Cold Climates.**  
Webb Douwell stated recently that "It is not the severe cold of winter which injures peach trees so much as freezing after the sap has begun to stir in the spring." I believe, says B. F. Ferris, in the Agriculturist, if this were the case Southern Missouri trees would be as liable to injury as those from Northern Iowa. If not, why not? All fruit trees in Missouri have to pass through as much freezing as those in Iowa, and there is as much or more thawing and freezing following a mild winter as there is after a severe one. Still, our fruit trees are in better condition after a mild winter than after a cold one. Iowa is now raising many peaches, not because we have had less severe changes during late years, but because varieties have been produced which will stand more severe cold weather, and further because of late our winters have been mild. Sunscald may be caused by a sudden cold snap after the sap has started, and I think this is the case. But black-hearted trees are caused by low temperatures in midwinter.

**A Handy Milk Stool.**  
The seat of the stool shown in the accompanying illustration is made of a one inch board twelve inches wide and sixteen inches long. The two front legs are made of inch boards; the other is a round piece of wood. A hoop on the front end holds the pail in position, while a projection on one of the front legs prevents it from slipping down.



**Alaska Hay.**  
Alaska clover has generally a more spindling growth than the common red variety. It is therefore better hay for sheep and young stock, which will sometimes reject the coarse stems of clover that has grown too rank and has fallen to the ground. The Alaska clover is little likely to do this. But the plants grow so closely together that the stems make nearly, or quite as much feed, and generally of better quality.

**Digestibility of Apples.**  
There is great difference in the digestibility of different kinds of apples. Some are very rich with hard and solid pulp, while others are juicy and digest easily. The Spitzenberg apple has a very fine flavor, but it cannot be eaten by some who can eat at will of varieties like the Fameuse. Most of the sweet apples are hard to digest. Even when cooked they are tough and do not break down as sour apples will.

**Roses.**  
When cold weather comes bind the trunks of rose bushes with straw and mulch around them also. They will respond next season with more than the usual number of roses.

**One of England's Fleets.**  
Great Britain has one fleet (now at Constantinople) made up as follows: Ramilles, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, a first-class battleship, of 14,150 tons displacement, 14 guns; the Hood, battleship, 14,150 tons, 14 guns; Trafalgar, battleship, 11,400 tons, 10 guns; the Balfour, battleship, 10,600 tons, 14 guns; Howe, battleship, 10,300 tons, 10 guns; Rodney, battleship, 10,300 tons, 10 guns; the Collingwood, battleship, 9,500 tons, 10 guns; Hawk, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns; Arethusa, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns; Vulcan, torpedo depot ship, 6,920 tons, 8 guns; Sybil, cruiser, 3,400 tons, 8 guns; Ham, cruiser, 1,830 tons, 6 guns; Surprise, dispatch vessel, 1,650 tons, 4 guns; Dryad, gunboat, 735 tons, 2 guns; the Archer, torpedo boat destroyer, 6 guns. This list comprises sixteen vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats, of which nine are first-class battleships. The fleet carries 160 heavy guns, without including the lighter caliber rapid-firing guns, of which there are a large number on all the ships.—Boston Post.

The Marquis of Tching, Ambassador of China to France, accompanied by his little daughter, attends 6 o'clock mass every Sunday morning in the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, in Paris.

The Princesses of the English royal family have, on the average, married at the age of 22; the princes at 28.

Scientists predict that in a century's time there will be no disease that is not curable.

One of the best helps toward heaven is a good mother.

## UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL ON THIS CONTINENT.



The assertion has been made that the possessions of Great Britain upon this continent exceed those of the United States. The contrary is true, as is shown by the following table of the British possessions on the western hemisphere, north of the equator:

Area (square miles)	Population
Newfoundland	42,400
Alberta	108,160
Assiniboia	108,160
Manitoba	108,160
Ontario	108,160
Quebec	108,160
Prince Edward Island	108,160
Saskatchewan	108,160
Remainder territory	108,160
British Honduras	7,800
Bermuda	41
Bahamas	5,704
Total	3,512,387

This excess of territory equals New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and half of New York State.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### ADVICE TO WHEELMEN.

**How to Avoid Excessive Fatigue in Long-Distance Riding.**  
With the aid of a slight knowledge of anatomy and a common sense application of it, bicycle riders may avoid much of the fatigue that very often makes trips of greater than customary length anything but pleasurable. Fatigue is a necessary evil, even on a perfectly adjusted wheel that moves like the wind at the touch of the foot, and particularly is this true of young and inexperienced riders. Complete freedom from it is only gained by keeping in constant physical training, a condition which few persons in these busy days are able to fulfill. But much relief may be gained by a study of one's muscles and an adjustment of the position of the body and limbs, so as to distribute the strains and change the form of action demanded of the muscles.

The wrist is the place where weariness is soonest felt, and this may be quickest relieved by changing the grip so as to catch the handles with the palms up. Another way is to raise or lower the shoulders so as to change the



MUSCLES MOST USED IN CYCLING.

angle at which the wrists are bent. This will be found to afford instant relief. If the pain runs into the elbow, as it often will, when the road is rough, all that is necessary is to sit up straight, so as to straighten the arm, and, when this becomes tiresome, to again lean forward. The pectoralis major, or great chest muscle, is often the source of considerable pain after a long bicycle trip. But the remedy is always at hand. Pain follows upon the upward bending of the back for a long period, the muscle being contracted, straighten your back and the pain will disappear.

But the muscle that is most subject to painful fatigue is the rectus femoris, the great, straight muscle of the thigh. No other muscle in the body does half as much work on the wheel as this, for it not only straightens out the leg when the foot goes down, but pulls the knee up again, in the next movement. It is the great pushing muscle in cycling. Some relief can be got from weariness

of his dress suit. The proprietor declined to listen to any proposition upon the basis of credit, and finally a compromise was effected by the customer leaving his overcoat in pawn until the next morning, when he redeemed it. Incidentally the restaurant man learned that the young man was a most desirable customer, and is now trying to make him forget and overlook the humiliation of that evening when he had to pawn either his overcoat or the young man's until he could get to his room and procure the money to settle a small bill.—Washington Star.

### MUSEUM IN JEFF DAVIS' HOME.

**"White House of the Confederacy."**  
Undergoing Transformation.  
Within a short time the old home in Richmond of Jefferson Davis will be thrown open to the public as a Confederate museum. The "White House of the Confederacy," as the mansion is called, has been the property of the city of Richmond for many years, and lately has been used as a schoolhouse. In 1880 an organization known as the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society was formed, and soon after made a proposition to the city which ended in that society securing control of the house for the purpose of opening therein a museum and library. The necessary repairs have been almost completed and the building is as nearly in the condition it was at the time of the fall of the Confederacy as it is possible to make it.

"The White House" is one of the oldest and handsomest residences in Richmond. It was built by Judge Brockenborough, a well-known lawyer and wealthy citizen, nearly fifty years ago. The mantels, of which so much has been written, were imported from Europe, and are of Carrara marble, carved in arabesques supporting shells filled with flowers. This house was bought for \$43,000 by the city from Lewis D. Crenshaw, and was presented to Mr. Davis as a gift. Mr. Davis declined to accept it on those terms, but consented to make it his residence during his lifetime. Upon the entrance of the Federal troops into the city after the evacuation General Weitzel and his officers rode straight to this house, and constituted it the headquarters of the Northern troops. Canby and Ord also used the house in this capacity during the period that Virginia passed through the stages of reconstruction. It is proposed to assign a room to each



HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

of the seceding States for a collection of relics, and in addition there will be a large room for a general museum and one for a library.

**Walrus Whiskers.**  
A peculiar but profitable industry which Dr. Benjamin Sharp of this city discovered among the natives of Alaska on his recent trip to the Behring Sea is the preparation and sale of walrus whiskers for toothpicks. Nature has armed the walrus with a growth of whiskers which extend three or four inches out from its snout, with the apparent motive of enabling it to detect the presence of an iceberg before actual contact has resulted. These whiskers are quite stiff and this quality improves with age. When a walrus is killed the natives proceed to pull out, with the aid of rude pinners, each separate whisker. After a thorough drying they are arranged in neat packages and exported to China, where they are considered a necessary appurtenance of the Chinese dude.

**This Dog Chews Tobacco.**  
A dog that chews tobacco, and likes it, is owned by a Philadelphia butcher. It has been chewing for about three years, since it was a puppy, and is now so addicted to the habit that it can't get along without a daily dose of the weed. Its owner started it in the habit by giving it chunks of tobacco when it was a puppy, and the animal at once took to it. It will chew only plug tobacco and will not touch fine cut. It holds the tobacco between its forepaws and sucks all the juice out of it. The animal is really more of a good example than a lamentable instance of depravity, for it does not spit on the floor or anywhere else.

**Three Hours for Pillage.**  
At the storming of Madagapcar by Tilly, in 1631, this noted authority on the art of war laid down the general maxim that after a successful assault the soldiers ought to have three hours of pillage.

**Well Done.**  
She—I have been told that you are grave and sedate, but I am sure I find you jolly.

He—Yes. I lose my specific gravity when you are the center of attraction.

—Texas Siftings.

**Primitive Oil Lamps in Africa.**  
The lamp mostly used in Africa is a simple contrivance. In a coconut shell with oil a bit of rag is placed to serve as a wick, and this gives all the light that the native needs.

Don't regard your troubles too tragically; they may be comedies to you tomorrow.

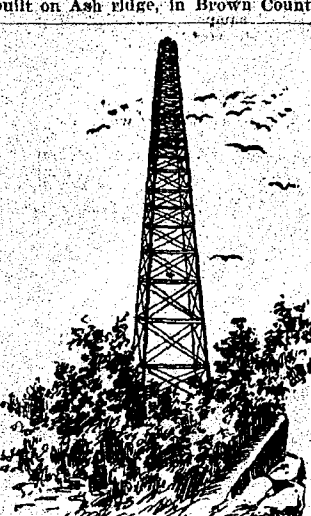
### HOME RULERS.



## GEODETIC TOWERS.

Three Built in Ohio to Determine the Earth's Shape.

Brown County, and its sisters, Clermont and Adams Counties, Ohio, have within their borders three towers, the erection of which, with the surveying, building and experiments, occupied twelve years of time, and cost \$160,000. The first tower was erected about three miles from Bethel, Clermont County, on the plateau. The land through the southern part of Ohio is several hundred feet higher than the river. This tower was 136 feet high, and was arranged with an interior stairway, leading to the platform on top of the structure. The tower was not expensive, so far as material was concerned, but was costly, because the hauling and the dressing of the timber required much expenditure. The second tower was built on Ash ridge, in Brown County,



TOWER AT PEACH MOUNTAIN.

ten miles from the Bethel structure. It was 140 feet above the elevation, and was in no way different from the Bethel tower. The third tower was built at Peach Mountain, a rough wooded hill, something like 900 feet above the river surface.

The towers were erected by what is known in geographical circles as the Geodetic Society. Its object is to determine the exact shape of the earth. This line is the only one on earth running east and west. There are two or three north and south lines. Russia has the longest line ever run, from the Black Sea to the northern limit of the kingdom. There is one in India run by England, and France and England together have one in Scotland, extending to the Balearic Islands. The United States is the only land with sufficient east and west country on which a line can be run. It is the general belief that the world is flat at the poles. These lines will be used to determine the exact shape of the earth. It is claimed that next summer messages will be flashed by mirror from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

### Insisted on Apologizing.

Senator Gorman tells a story on himself. He was sitting one day eating lunch in the old Barnum hotel in Baltimore, with a friend, when another gentleman came up and was introduced. Gorman's name, remarked to him: "Do I understand you come from Howard County?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gorman.

"Then you know a man there by the name of Arthur Gorman?"

"Yes, sir; very well," replied the Senator, without a smile.

"What sort of a man is he?"

"He looks very much like me," said the Senator.

Just at that moment the Senator's friend nudged the visitor. "You are talking to Gorman himself," he whispered. The man turned around. "And you are Gorman?" he inquired. The Senator pleaded guilty.

"Well, sir," said the man, "I owe you an apology."

"Not at all," said the Senator, pleasantly.

"But, sir, I do," persisted the man with the air of one who had been greatly disappointed. "I am mortified beyond measure. I thought Senator Gorman was really somebody, and you, sir, are as common looking as I am."

Washington Post.

### Book Banks.

A new fund has recently taken quite a strong grip on the community, and it has disposed of many 10-cent pieces. This is the 10-cent book, a volume shaped something like a scrapbook, with holes in each page. If you place a 10-cent piece in one of these it is held in place until every hole in the book is filled, and there are 55 saved. Many church societies started these books, and the young ladies belonging to them carry these books around with them and try to get contributions from every one of their friends. It is surprising, too, how many 10-cent banks are in daily use in the city. They may be found in thousands of homes, and many men and boys carry them about in their pockets. It is said that there is quite a demand for these banks in the stores where they are sold.—Boston Journal.

### Ple Joke.

"I am going home to mother," said the young wife, "and, what's more, I am not coming back till I hear you have eaten that pie I took so much trouble and pains to make for you."

"I am glad to hear," meekly said the young husband, "that you think enough of me to attend my funeral."—Indianapolis Journal.

## A Petrified Woman.

At Runja, in the Punjab, a native who had recently married for a second time was importuned by his wife to leave the remains of wife No. 1 removed from their resting-place near a mineral spring, and deposited in the village cemetery.

Preparations were made to that effect, laborers opening the grave in the usual manner. When the wickerwork basket in which the woman had been interred was reached, and efforts made to raise it, the weight of the receptacle and its contents was found to be too heavy for the four men engaged in the work, and the appliances at hand. When the basket, coffin, was finally hoisted to the surface one of the laborers removed the lid to ascertain the cause of the unusual weight. To the surprise of all, it was found that the coffin contained a solid stone figure, the corpse having become perfectly petrified. The husband removed the remains to his home, where they now are, and it is said that thousands are daily viewing the wonder.

### Biting the Finger Nails.

It is simply a waste of time to apply ill-smelling and nasty-tasting substances to the finger-nails of children for the purpose of breaking up the habit of biting the nails. By some means or other they get the disagreeable stuff off and go on with the same process of gnawing.

A physician recommends a thorough course of manuring. Let the child's nails be examined a dozen times a day if necessary, and see that there are no little points or irregularities to annoy the little one. Everybody knows that a hang-nail or a broken bit of nail will create a tendency to scrape the nail or to bite at it. Persistent and habitual biting of the nails is proclaimed a nervous disease, and constitutional treatment is in order in connection with the manuring. It is a good idea to cultivate in children a good deal of pride in their appearance; this helps the treatment, and will, in a short time, break up the most fixed habits.

### Cold Churches.

Cold churches are often the cause of serious colds and catarrhs. While this fact should not keep persons from church, it ought to teach the sextons how to heat a large building properly. In the coldest weather, and especially when it is damp, the stone or brick walls of a large building become thoroughly chilled, and it takes the heat a long time to penetrate the whole building and counteract this chill.

Usually the fire for Sunday is begun late Friday night, or perhaps not until Saturday, and while the furnaces or heating apparatus may give forth an abundance of heat, still the warm air has not been in the building long enough to permeate every corner and take off the chill, and it is often noticeable that while the church seems to be warm, judging by the thermometer, there is a cold feeling in the air.

If fires in such large buildings were started earlier in the week, and kept up at a moderate rate for four or five days, very little fire on Sunday would keep the building at a pleasant habit.

### A New Metal.

Glucinium is one name of a new metal which seems to be destined to become of great importance in the very near future. On account of its peculiar qualities it will be used especially for electrical purposes. As its atomic weight is 9.1 and its specific gravity 2.00, its attractive power is considerably greater than that of iron and its conductivity is equal to that of silver. Glucinium, therefore, is more capable of resistance than iron and a better conductor than copper. In addition to all that it is lighter than aluminum. If these claims for this new metal should be confirmed by practical use, there is no doubt that glucinium will be used extensively for electrical purposes, the more so as its commercial value will amount to about \$20 a pound, or 160 times less than the same volume and ten times less than the same weight of platinum.

### An Estimate of Horse Power.

The World's Fair of 1900 will require an expenditure of 12,000 horse-power for lighting, according to a paper to the Society of Civil Engineers of France by M. G. Dumont. At the Paris exhibition of 1889, only 1500 horse-power was necessary. For showing machinery and apparatus in motion, 350 horse-power was used in 1855; 655 in 1867; 2500 in 1875; 5500 in 1889, and it is estimated that 8000 will be needed in 1900. Electric power transmission will be employed. Assuming 70 per cent. total efficiency, the required horse-power of the steam engines is placed at 28,000, reduced to 20,000 by alternate use of power during the day for motors and at night for lighting. For the 180 days of the fair, an aggregate of 38,520,000 horse-power hours will be furnished, at an expense, it is calculated, of about \$1,380,000.

### Tea and Medicine.

Advertising seems nowadays to require as much training and finesse as the diplomatic service. The old time method of giving away crockery, framed pictures and literature with a pound of tea is now considered a crude and unconvincing way of inducing the attention of would-be purchasers. Now it has become the happy privilege of a tea merchant to retain on his staff the services of a medical practitioner and give to every customer a coupon entitling him or her to free advice and a bottle of medicine.

### Odde and Ends.

Miscellaneous Items.—Union P. C. Black velvet, with white satin lining and white chiffon, is extremely stylish.

In preparing cocon for use the seeds are roasted like coffee, then ground or pounded.

A thousand plain organs are played in the London streets daily.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Graylinz Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Monday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$178,050,828; gold reserve, \$61,641,026.

What dreadful things would happen if the Canadian militia should conclude to "chaw up" the United States!—Indianapolis Journal.

Bonds for peace purposes under Cleveland promise to be as numerous as for war purposes under some other administrations.

The formal transfer to the Republicans of the various Kentucky state departments, took place last Monday morning.

The best thing about Cleveland's Venezuelan policy is its striking lack of resemblance to his Hawaiian policy.—Globe Democrat.

Who ever opposes the increase of the Federal revenue at this time is blind or inimical to the welfare of the United States.—New York Sun (Dem.)

To John Bull: In the event of war, better bid Canada a long farewell, as Uncle Sam will certainly woo and win that beautiful blonde daughter of yours.—Troy Press.

The announcement that President Cleveland is going on another duck hunt will naturally make Salisbury feel a little nervous.—Kansas City Journal.

The war this administration has conducted against our industrial interests has been very successful, and fully as expensive as wars usually are.—Louisville Commercial.

Governor Morton is an able man, and can rightfully aspire to the Presidency. He has been tried and never found wanting in the best qualities of the statesman.

President Cleveland hinted at things he wanted from Congress, and at once set about regulating affairs to suit himself, without waiting what would be done.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

"Gentlemen cry 'Peace, peace,' but there is no peace. The next gale that sweeps from the North may bring to us the clash of resounding arms on the plains of Canada."—The Modern Patrick Henry.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Immigration will slightly exceed 230,000 this year, against 187,663 in 1894, and 352,944 in 1893. The figures are a fair test of business recovery, and indicate that there will be a continued gain in 1896.—Globe Democrat.

The sales of foreign wool in this country, for the past week amounted to 3,114,000 pounds, while there were only 2,809,500 of the domestic product sold. That tells the story concisely; every wool-raiser can understand it.—Inter Ocean.

Just say "ducks" or "bass" to President Cleveland, and he will open both ears and listen, but mention sheep or tariff on wool and he puts up his shutters and double locks and bars the front door, and kicks the janitor down the back stairs.—Inter Ocean.

The United States had but a small navy in 1812, but the havoc it created among the ships of the Mistress of the Sea, was simply phenomenal. The history of the American victories on the ocean during that war reads like a romance.—Globe Dem.

Now, if Mr. Cleveland will adopt the remainder of the real American policy—namely, that spirit of the Monroe doctrine which, carried into practical application, preserves the American market for the American people—all will be well.—Indianapolis Journal.

Utah was regularly admitted into the Union, by proclamation of the President, and will be represented in the House and Senate by republicans, who if not right on the silver question, will be strong supporters of any measure in favor of protection.

The Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate has reported a Free Coinage Bill, instead of the bill sent to it by the House. As the majority in the Senate is in favor of the free coinage of silver is large, the bill will be passed, and then receive a veto by President Cleveland.

From the mourning of the Democratic organs one would infer that the present Congress was elected on purpose to back up the vagaries and wild duck hunts of President Cleveland. They talk about "a lack of patriotism" and "partisan politics" as if Cleveland was not the bitterest partisan in sight of the human family today.—Inter Ocean.

The United States still has nearly a thousand million acres of land for sale. Leaving out Alaska the Government land embraces 609,083,495 acres. A war with England would add British America, but the people of this country are not anxious for war, nor greedy for more territory.

Seven hundred and eighty million pennies have been coined by the U. S. mints, and yet there are not enough. People are beginning to ask, What has become of the pennies? Millions of them are stowed away in children savings banks in the homes of the land. There never before has been such a demand for pennies as now.

Pension Agent Wheeler's report shows that the Detroit Agency has 44,004 names on its rolls. During December 119 original pensions were granted, and 95 names were dropped on account of deaths, re-marriage of widows, etc. The net decrease for the year, in the number of those receiving pensions, was 130.—Ev. News.

A Michigan editor gets off the following: "Ten cents per line will be charged for obituary notices to all business men who do not advertise while living. Advertisers and cash subscribers will receive as good a send off as we are capable of writing, without any charge whatever. Better send in your subscriptions as cholera is abroad in the land."

In point of wealth, according to the English statistician Mulhall, the nations stand about like this: United States, \$64,000,000,000; Great Britain \$47,000,000,000; France, \$34,000,000,000; Germany, \$32,000,000,000; Russia, 25,000,000,000; Austria, 19,000,000,000. And yet a United States President wants to hire English bankers to buy United States bonds, and give them exclusive privileges.—Inter Ocean.

People long for such protection to American industries as will open up again all the closed workshops, start the furnace fires and give the American farmer a home market for the product of his fields. You can not soon again scare the working millions by the shout of the "robber tariff." The people have felt the knife of "tariff for revenue only" between their ribs.—Inter Ocean.

There is no partisanship in the Republican plan to relieve the Treasury. Democrats ought to vote for the slight temporary advance in duties, and for the low interest and short time bond. It is unfortunate that tariff discussion should be precipitated at present, but this can not be avoided and the discussion can be short, for the proposed change is small.—Globe Dem.

The House committee on invalid pensions has ordered a favorable report on a bill providing that in the consideration of claims, filed under the pension law of June 27th 1890, the death of an officer or enlisted man shall be considered as conclusive if satisfactory evidence is produced, establishing the fact of the continued absence of the officer or man from his home or family for a period of seven years, during which no intelligence of his existence had been received.

The value of our flocks of sheep increased steadily from \$90,640,369 in 1884, to \$125,908,264 in 1893, whereas in 1894 it fell to \$89,198,110. The report of the Agricultural Department says in a footnote that the ravages of dogs are generally referred to by correspondents as one of the checks on the progress of this valuable industry. Of course it would not have been in order for the Agricultural Department to mention the Gorman-Wilson sheep killers.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for \$4.00 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for the Cosmopolitan, sold at \$1.00 to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of the Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripes. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1895.

Senator Sherman never makes a speech unless he has something to say, and when ever he does talk he is carefully listened to, by those who disagree with him as well as by those who agree with him. His offering of the following resolution was one of the greatest surprises that the present session of Congress has produced:

Resolved—That by injudicious legislation of the Fifty-third Congress the revenues of the government were reduced below its necessary expenditures, and the fund created by law for the redemption of the U. S. notes has been invaded to supply such deficiency of reserve, that such a misapplication of the resumption is of doubtful legality, and greatly injurious to the public credit and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than \$100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, to be paid out only in redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, and such notes when redeemed, to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion.

Te-day Senator Sherman made a speech in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and no speech delivered at this session has been so closely listened to by the Senate. It is impossible to say at this time whether either the Senate or the House will adopt the resolution. The prejudice against the retirement of the U. S. notes (greenbacks) is widespread in Congress, and for that reason it would seem that such a resolution could not be adopted. But while the adoption of this resolution might result in the temporary retirement of some of the greenbacks, it would only retire those presented for redemption. In other words it would leave it for the speculators in gold to decide whether it would pay them to get gold upon such terms, and Senator Sherman believes, the knowledge that the greenbacks so presented would be even temporarily retired would deter the speculators from presenting them. He also believes that if any greenbacks were thus returned that as soon as the revenues of the government reached a surplus stage they would be exchanged for gold, as was often done when the government's revenues exceeded its expenditures. Such a resolution is too important to be hastily acted upon. It will go to the Senate Finance committee for careful consideration.

The Senate Finance Committee has been hard at work on the House tariff bill this week, and Senator Morrill, the new chairman of the committee, expects to get it reported to the Senate at once. Unless the democrats act different from the way they talk an early vote will be reached on the bill, and the probabilities all favor its passage.

Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means committee, characterizes the December Treasury statement as a palpable fraud, and shows that a true statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for December would show a deficit of more than \$3,500,000 instead of the half million surplus claimed by Secretary Carlisle's official report.

Senator Elkins has offered a resolution the adoption of which might block Mr. Cleveland's new bond deal with the bankers syndicate. It declares that the sense of the Senate to be that no U. S. bonds should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but they should be advertised and sold to the highest bidder.

The naval inspection board has made its report on the battleship Texas, and as a result the Texas will probably go out of commission, and be sent to the Norfolk navy yard, to have her bottom strengthened and other defects remedied. The Texas is the result of a very brilliant idea which got in to the head of Hon. W. C. Whitney, when he was Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the navy. He thought the English could design better ships than the Americans, and he paid out good American money to Englishmen for the plans of the Texas, although prominent naval officers did not hesitate to say, that the plans were bad. Long before the Texas was half done it was seen that the original plans would have to be modified to a considerable extent in order to prevent the launching being a sinking. Newspaper readers are familiar with the series of mishaps which the Texas has met during the short time she has been in commission. If ex-Secretary Whitney has followed the Texas, as he doubtless has—in the newspapers, not literally—he probably doesn't think as highly of English ship designs as he did.

Ex-Congressman Brewer, of New Jersey, while in Washington this week, expressed the opinion, that his state would not send an instructed delegate to the St. Louis convention. Speaking of the political situation in that state, he said: "I am not very much interested in politics nowadays, but I think one is safe in saying that New Jersey has come into the Republican camp to stay. The strongest argument that can be addressed to the workman is that furnished by

## The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '83, my son, R. B. ROUZIE, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."

## The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

his stomach, and the process of reasoning which started there and worked its way up, has landed him squarely on the side of a protective tariff."

The special commissioner sent to this country by the London "Chronicle" to investigate the Venezuelan matter states the situation correctly when he says that, while the President's message was one of peace, "to bind it has sprung up a national sentiment which it would be utter madness on the part of the English people to disregard or underestimate." In other words, the best thing Lord Salisbury can do is to put himself in an arbitrating mood as soon as possible.

A new and unique book, entitled "Our Family," is now coming from the press of Wood and Works Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. It contains a new and novel form of family record, the invention of Rev. Irl R. Hicks. A number of bright essays by young people on "The Ideal Young Man" and "The Ideal Young Woman" make up a part of the book. The book is well illustrated, the frontispiece entitled "Unto the third and fourth Generation, being a triumph of art." This book should be in every family. It is bound in full cloth, with gold embossed design on cover. Price, \$1.50.

No Administration ever got more prompt and intelligent aid from a Congress of the opposite partisan faith than the Cleveland Administration is offered by the Republican majority of the House of Representatives now. The Democratic taunt that this was to be a do-nothing Congress is knocked out by the Republican revenue and bond bills. Cleveland has received much help from the Republicans in his seven years service in the Presidency. In one or two exigencies if the Republican barriers had been removed, free silver would have rolled up a majority which would carry it over a veto. The proper thing for Cleveland to do in this exigency is to use his influence with his party in favor of the revenue and bond bills, which the Republicans have framed.—Globe Dem.



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THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

## A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by tariff of imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Memberships" and "Official Correspondents."  
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The Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal is clean, bright and fresh, and just the paper for those who do not take a daily but who want to keep in touch with the doings of the world. Each issue is made up of at least eight big pages, eight big columns to a page, and every subscriber receives one hundred and four papers in the course of a year. It is a complete home newspaper in every respect. The regular subscription price of The Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal is \$1.00 a year. We have perfected special arrangements whereby our subscribers can secure our own publication and the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for only \$1.00 by sending their subscription to this office. This is but little more than half price. Do not neglect this offer. Sample copies of The Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal will be sent free upon application by mail to the Detroit office.

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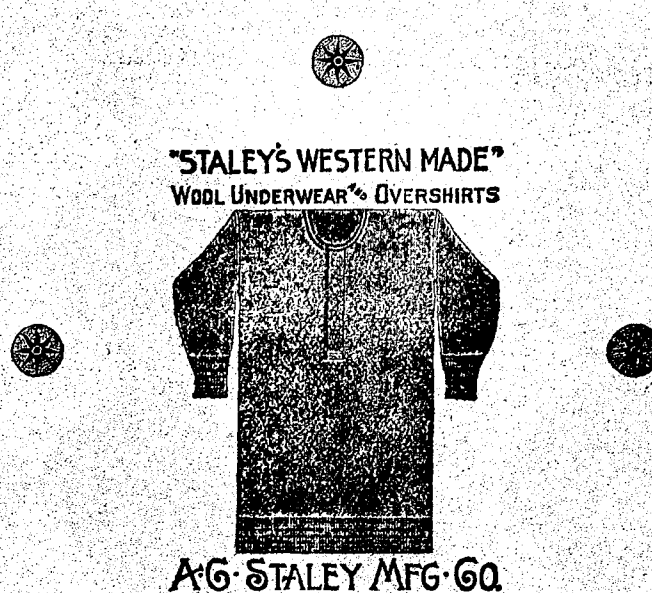
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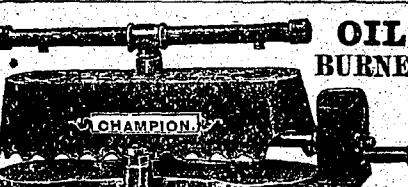
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## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Christian Gohlack and Augusta Gohlack, his wife, of Detroit, Mich., to Gottfried Buchholz, and Louisa Buchholz, his wife, of the same place, bearing date the nineteenth day of April A. D. 1895, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, in Liber F of Mortgages, on pages 4 and 6, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1895, and whereas the interest due on said mortgage has been unpaid and remaining unpaid for the period of 30 days and upwards after maturity, for which default the power of election specified in said mortgage, has become operative, the said Gottfried Buchholz and Louisa Buchholz, by virtue of the right given them by said mortgage, have duly declared and hereby do declare the whole principal sum of the mortgage and the interest accrued therein now due and payable, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and whereas by reason of said default there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage and the interest accompanying the same, for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and forty four dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$444.58), and whereas no suit or proceeding has been instituted to enforce the payment of the same, and whereas the undersigned will sell at public auction on the first day of March A. D. 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, standard time, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the said debt, with the interest, cost and expenses of said sale, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as provided for in said mortgage and allowed by law, said premises being described as all the lands, premises and property situated in the township of South Branch, county of Crawford, and state of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, and the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section thirty-one (31), Township twenty-five (25), North of Range two (2) West, together with the land thereunto and appurtenances thereon.  
Dated Detroit, December 28th, 1895.  
GOTTFRIED BUCHHOLZ,  
LOUISA BUCHHOLZ,  
Mortgagees.  
HENRY WUNSCH,  
Attorney for Mortgagees. Jan. 23-1896

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## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1896.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

H. Schreiber, of Grove was in town Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Wm. B. Covert returned to Alma College, Monday.

S. H. & Co. offer your choice of Boys Caps for only 50 cents.

Mrs. Jas. Burton, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

For California fruit, of all kinds go to C. Wight's restaurant.

S. O. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town, Monday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

H. Funck, of South Branch, was in town Tuesday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wight's restaurant.

John J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

Buy your Underwear of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss L. Bradshaw returned from her vacation last Thursday.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

The Poor Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday.

E. N. Salling is in town for his regular midwinter visit.

Charles Fautley, and daughter, of Grove, were in town last week.

Go and get bargains in Shoes at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Thomas Oliver and two sons left for Illinois, Monday, last week.

Mrs. T. Woodfield and the children returned to St. Ignace, last Friday.

There will be no more night work in the mills before the 1st of March.

Comrade A. H. Wisner, and wife, have returned from their New Years visit.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

Great Bargains in Ladies Shoes, at S. H. & Co.

The K. O. T. M. dance, at Larson's hall, New Years night, was well attended, and very pleasant.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armbrorsen died from whooping cough, last week Wednesday.

Miss Ida Bally left on the noon train, Friday, for home, to be in time for her school.

Eugene Kendrick resumed his place in the high school, Monday, to complete the regular course.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Closing out sale of Ladies and Misses Shoes at S. H. & Co's. Don't miss it.

Miss Minnie Starr returned from her vacation visit at her home, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes took their New Years dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John J. Coventry, of Maple Forest.

James E. Weeks and family, of Maple Forest, have moved to Shawansee County.

The officers of the W. R. C. and G. A. R. will be installed next Saturday evening, the 11th.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 11th.), at the usual hour.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandaling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

School opened last Monday, with every department well filled, and the success of the past will continue.

DIED—Wednesday, January 1st, of consumption, Fred Durushe. He was buried Sunday under the auspices of the I. O. O. F.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

J. M. Francis, of Grove township, has secured a job of cutting and hauling 50,000 feet of timber to the Hodgman mill, at Roscommon.

From a postal card received from North Lansing, we learn that E. H. Tutman, formerly railroad agent at Fredonia, is now a citizen of that place.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Stationery, School Bags, etc.

Last Sunday morning the thermometer registered 13° below zero, and 7° below, Monday morning.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Charles Osterman returned yesterday morning from a two weeks visit with his brother, and family, in New York City.

Use Pratt's Fowlry Food for your chickens. For sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Funch, of South Branch, are visiting with friends at Brighton, Mich. Mr. Funch intends to purchase a team, while there.

Misses Stark, Olark, Howell and McDougal arrived from their vacation Saturday and were ready for the opening of school, Monday morning.

Rev. A. H. Mosser arrived from New York, with his bride, and has already established their residence in the late home of D. S. Waldron.

A. J. Rose came home New Years evening for a short visit with the family. He reports business in a prosperous condition at St. Louis.

Creamery Butter, and Cream Cheese, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev. S. G. Taylor, of Cheboygan, is taking in marriage fees quite lively, and seems to have a monopoly in the business.

The Board of Supervisors are in session this week. A misunderstanding as to the time occurred in some way, so that all did not arrive until Tuesday, causing delay.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Fournier, Friday afternoon, January 10th. Mrs. Fournier will serve a 10 cent lunch, from four till five o'clock.

A. H. and W. G. Marsh are entertaining their brothers, Orrin and John, now from Wayne county, but will go to their new home in Virginia at the close of their visit here.

The Presbyterian Sunday School elected the following officers for the ensuing year, Sunday, January 5th: Superintendent: Rev. Mosser; Assistant: Superintendent: Wm. Masters; Secretary: Mabel Oliver; Treasurer: Edna Wainwright; Organist: Eva Stark.

S. H. & Co. offer \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Ladies Shoes for \$2.00. This reduction is made on account of closing out the stock.

Mrs. Fred Durushe desires to extend her heartfelt thanks to the many friends, and especially to the I. O. O. F., for unremitting kindness during the long illness, and at the final obsequies of her husband.

The interlocking switch at the crossing of the Peters road, and the M. C. R. R., near Grayling, has been closed for the winter. Peters will run no logs to the Manistee until spring.

St. Helen, once the liveliest town in northern Michigan, will soon enter the graveyard. Henry Stephens & Co. will dismantle the big mill, sell the buildings, and dispose of the town site. As Lake St. Helen is quite near, affording fine fishing, it is supposed some sportsmen's club will take possession.—Ex.

Dr. Elliott, whose frequent drunken spree have been the talk of the town, is serving a period of time in the county jail. His bail was fixed at \$100, but nobody could be found, who had the means to bail him out. His punishment is well merited. The doctor has sunk so low that only the power of the Almighty God can reach him. He seems to be a physical and moral wreck, floating on the shore of time, ready to go to pieces at any moment.—Osego Co. Herald.

District Attorney Lyon has entered a nolle prosequi, and Judge Swan ordered struck from the rolls, the cases against John Foley, Frank Bishop, John and Jerry Cronin, Thomas (Turle), Con. Hardy, Robert Harrihan, Archie McGinnis, John Linchan and Mat Beardon, who were indicted for illegal voting at Pere Cheney three years ago. Three of the gang, who were tried, were convicted, but that was before Lyon was in office.

A visit to our neighboring village of Lewiston last week was something of a surprise party to us, as we found twice the place that we expected, and the best line of buildings that we ever saw erected in a new town. Everything is started in a permanent manner, and meeting Kneeland, Bauman, Mantz, Alger, Traver and so many old Grayling residents made us feel at home. The Mills of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company are thoroughly up to date, and doing an immense business. Success to Lewiston.

Prof. Daugherty and Hitchcock will lecture on Phrenology at Chris. Hanson's hall, next Monday evening. Admission 15 cents.

Herbert L. Cope entertained an audience of about 600, when he appeared at a West Bay City church, last week.

Hon. A. A. Smith arrived from Hillsdale, yesterday, and will remain for a while, closing up his business in this locality.

Fire destroyed the chicken coop on O. Palmer's farm, across the river, yesterday afternoon. Cause—a burning lamp, and a pair of fighting roosters.

From a letter received lately from Mrs. S. C. Knight, we learn that they are comfortably located in the woods, several miles from anywhere, their nearest neighbors, a lumbering camp, about one mile from them. Deer and wolves are numerous, and come close to the house. Their postoffice is Hetherton, about eight miles distant. They have cleared about one and one half acres in front of their house, and have a view of a beautiful lake. There are several lakes near them. Mrs. S. C. is more than pleased with the success of the republican party.

The New Years LADIES HOME JOURNAL brings with it abundant assurance that it has inaugurated the red-letter year of its existence—that it will be better in 1896 than ever. The best known and most popular contemporaneous writers and artists are represented in their best achievements. On the cover page is reproduced Albert Lynch's famous painting "The Godmother," in half-tone, showing the great work of the modern master in exquisite perfection of artistic detail. Ex-President Harrison's paper in his "This Country of Ours" series, explains succinctly and lucidly the Federal constitution, tells of its adoption and amendments, and defines its scope and limitations. F. R. Stockton's "The Widow's Yarn" is a delightfully droll story, told in its author's inimitable way, and Jerome K. Jerome's "Bliss Billy," the first of his "Stories of the Town" series, written for the Journal, is in the authors characteristic and most delightful vein. Edith M. Thomas, the poetess, contributes a poetic study in natural history—notes of winter—under the caption of "A Watch in the Park of the Year." Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D. D., writes forcibly, and entertainingly upon "Memories of Our Childhood Homes." The departments are bright, attractive, instructive, and complete. Drawings by L. W. Taylor, Charles Dana Gibson, William Martin Johnson, Alice Barber Stephens, Elizabeth S. Green and Abby E. Underwood are among the strong artistic features of the January Journal, which is exceptionally bright, fresh, interesting in literature and illustrations, and which carries with it an explanation of its universal popularity. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; one dollar per year.

The Toledo Weekly Blade and Campaign of 1896.

With a great Presidential campaign coming next year, every thoughtful citizen will need, besides his local paper, a great national weekly. The greatest and most widely known of these is the TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 post offices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honest, and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department (best in the world); Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

Upholstering. All kinds of Upholstering and furniture polishing done on short notice. Enquire of HUGH OAKS.

Wood for Sale. I have a large quantity of Hardwood for sale, at \$1.50 per cord, delivered. PHILLIP MOSHER, Dec. 12, 95.

Farm For Sale. I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address—Frank Goupil, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Jan. 4, '96. Beattie, D. A. Lamay, Fred (2) Drake, O. W. Rix, May Enol, Hazel, Miss Shellman, Billie Fisher, Chas. H. Tomer, Dan.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The fact that the exports from Sheffield, England, during 1895 were \$750,000 larger than those of 1894, is worth noting as an example of the way in which the democratic tariff policy does not benefit the manufacturers and laborers of the United States.—Globe Dem.

A Household Treasure. D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

Specimen Cases. S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis. was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had a large Fever sore on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklin's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. Fournier at the Drug Store.

Hicks' Great Works.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the celebrated storm prophet, of St. Louis, is now a household name in nearly every home in America. His wonderful Almanac predicts the weather for a year ahead more correctly and accurately than any other publication or any other system. The testimony of a large number of careful observers is that 99 per cent of Hicks' predictions are fulfilled to the letter. His series of annual Almanacs are now well and favorably known in all parts of this country, and in foreign lands. The new Almanac for 1896 is the most practical and instructive as well as the prettiest of this splendid series. It contains 100 pages, printed on fine book paper, with covers elegantly printed in colors. The matter, although scientific, is written in popular style, there being nothing difficult to understand about it. It is also finely illustrated. Don't confound this with some patent medicine pamphlet. It is nothing of the kind but is a fine book, which sells at all news stands for 25c. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well-known and deservedly popular paper, WORD AND WORKS. This unique journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for WORD AND WORKS. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Single Copies of WORD AND WORKS, 10 cents.

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We do not want to carry over any WRAPS, so will give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT on every Wrap. If you have an idea of purchasing one, do not miss this opportunity.

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**As a perfume doth remain**  
**In the folds where it hath lain,**  
**So the thought of you remaining**  
**Deeply folded in my brain**  
**Will not leave me; all things leave**  
**me;**  
**You remain.**  
**Other thoughts may come and go,**  
**Other moments I may know,**  
**That shall waft me in their going**  
**As a breath blown to and fro.**  
**Fragrant memories; fragrant memories**  
**—**  
**Come and go.**  
**Only thoughts of you remain**  
**In my heart, where they have lain,**  
**Perfumed thoughts of you remain**  
**A hidden sweetness in my brain.**  
**Others leave me; all things leave**  
**me.**  
**You remain.     Arthur Symonds**

## Love That Was False

Helen Marsden's new life rose phoenix-like out of the ashes of the old.

Turning out of one of the broadest and most fashionable avenues, or—well down in the older part of the city, where the substantial houses and spacious grounds tell of a respectability which is of more than a day's growth, you will find yourself in a quiet little street, if we dignify the place with the name of street, only two blocks in length, and coming to an abrupt termination against a garden wall. A strip of sod borders the narrow walks, old elm-trees stand sentinel at either side of the way, and the pretty cottage houses are set back in the midst of shrubbery. In one of the prettiest of these cottages Helen Marsden was born, and lived happily enough for the 19 years of her life. Her greatest joy and her greatest sorrow found her within its walls. In many a pleasant summer evening, she and Charles Belsham paced the gravel walks in the moonlight, or lingered by the little fountain that played in the middle of the grass-plot, or at the gate, while the elm-tree shadows fell over them and around them, and dickered on the pavement at their feet, and earth seemed far enough for heaven. That was her greatest joy. The story of her sorrow will take me longer in telling.

Marsden was a rich and influential man, but he was not a happy one. His business was old and well established; he was not on high on "change;" and his house, on a broad avenue, not far from the cottage in which, as niece and sister-in-law lived so peacefully, was one of the largest and finest, but it was cold and empty, and there were no children to inherit John Marsden's name and wealth. Helen Marsden was her uncle's only heir. This was why, although her father had died poor, she and her mother were dwelling in comfort and ease; this was why she was well dressed and well instructed, and lived in every way as only a rich man's daughter has a right to live; this, too, was why Charles Belsham paced the garden walks with her in the moonlight, but how was she to know that?

Charles Belsham was an inmate of his uncle's house, and a nephew of her uncle's wife. Mrs. John Marsden was a cold, hard, fashionable woman. There was one person in the world whom she loved, and that was her nephew, Charles Belsham. There was one person in the world whom she hated, and that was her husband's niece, Helen Marsden. If John Marsden died intestate, the law gave his immense wealth to his widow, but John Marsden's will was in favor of his niece, and although Mrs. Marsden was well provided for during her life, everything reverted to Helen. Mrs. John Marsden first discovered this will in the private drawer of her husband's secretary, she was inwardly raging, but outwardly as calm and cold as ever; and when she had made her plans, she gave her nephew her orders. Then had commenced those visits to the little cottage, those paeings in the moonlight, which were Helen Marsden's greatest joy.

John Marsden's home need not have been silent. There were two who would long since have brought Helen and her mother to culminate his solemn grandeur, if Mrs. Marsden would have consented. But Mrs. Marsden would not consent; not that she was jealous of quiet Rose Marsden—she could but respect and confide in a character so opposed to her own—but that she was jealous of her husband's love for Rose Marsden's child. So Helen and her mother continued to occupy the little cottage; and night after night, when Mrs. John Marsden had rolled away in her carriage to the opera or theater, or party, with Charles Belsham for an escort, John Marsden, growing tired of loneliness, would betake himself to his quiet hearth-side, and there find his only release from domestic comfort.

But latterly there had crept a new pain into his life—an ever-increasing fear that this "ark of refuge" would be swept away; for gentle Rose was drawing visibly toward the end which cometh to all.

It was a dreary night in November; the rain was falling steadily; the wet, dead leaves that strewn the sidewalks glittered in the lamplight, and not a footstep broke the stillness; but in the cottage there was unusual stir. Mrs. Marsden was suddenly worse, and Helen was hanging over her in an agony of fear and hope.

Before morning she was a double orphan.

Rose Marsden was dead, and John Marsden was not there to comfort the daughter she had loved so well. When they had come to his room in the morning to tell him of his great loss, they found that it was rather a gain. Somewhere in the measureless realm two souls had met.

The servant who went to summon John Marsden to the cottage came back with a white face, and there were hushed comments and whispered consultations as to who should tell the quiet girl up-stairs.

Helen seemed to be living in a dream, a trance, out of which she would wake to find all the sorrow and pain which were so new to her gone out of her life. When she was at last told she did not even know of her surprise.

It was when the funerals were over, and she came back to sit alone in the silent house, and wait for Charles Belsham, who would be with her in the evening, that her thoughts turned to the future, and she caught eagerly hold of the one comfort that was hers in the midst of her deep affliction, Bel-

recognized in the person who rose to meet her her uncle's lawyer.

"Mr. Haverly," she said, "it is kind of you to remember me."

"My dear Miss Marsden, I came upon business, and I would rather this moment be almost anywhere else. I have had news for you—"

She sat looking at him, unable to articulate.

"Very bad news; but you must try to bear it bravely. Your uncle's will cannot be found—I mean, your uncle left no will."

"He breathed more freely; her thought had been of Belsham."

"I do not quite understand," she said.

He saw that she did not understand.

"My dear, if we do not find a will you will get nothing at all."

She sat silent for a long time, and when at last she spoke she showed that she comprehended the whole matter.

"Did my uncle know?"

"Certainly, certainly. It is an almost unpardonable piece of carelessness."

"My uncle was not a careless man."

"That is what puzzles me."

"Mr. Haverly, if my uncle knew what the law was, there is a will somewhere."

"Heavenly only shook his head."

"We must be careful what we say," he said.

"Did you say anything to my aunt?"

"Yes, and I found at once that she would hear nothing concerning your claim. I may as well tell you at once that you have nothing to expect from her generosity. If you want any help or advice, I will be glad to do all that I can for you."

She thought he had gone, but he was back.

"Miss Marsden, you will not be offended—but, do you need any money—immediately, I mean?"

The tears came into her eyes. "No," she said. "But I thank you, thank you."

Belsham had known this, and he had not come to her. It was all plain enough now. No mother, no uncle, no fortune, no lover! If she had not been a brave, strong nature, she would have been utterly crushed; but pride and indignation came to her support.

She engaged board in a distant part of the city, with the privilege of furnishing her room, and removed to it her own room furniture, adding her mother's work-table and many little articles of ornament; but there was not room for half the things she would have taken, for every article in the old house had its associations, and to part with any of them was like leaving old friends. Nevertheless the red flag had been hung out, and they were gone. All debts were paid, the servants were satisfied and discharged, and there were a few hundred dollars left, with which to begin the new life she proposed.

Helen Marsden was a successful woman. After ten years, she was for the first time going back to her uncle's house. Mrs. Marsden was ill, and had sent for her. She did not hesitate a moment; all feeling of animosity had long since died out. As she ascended the well-known stairs and entered the library, she looked curiously around to note eye changes, and was shocked by the dilapidated aspect of the place. There was but one change to note—that of time; the carpets, the curtains, the furniture were the same, save that they had grown old and faded and shabby.

"How long has Mrs. Marsden been ill?" she asked the servant.

"Its years since she has been down stairs, ma'am; but it's not very long since she took to her bed."

If there had been any enmity yet lingering in Helen's heart, it surely would have received its death blow at sight of the ghastly face that peered at her from the midst of the pillows of Mrs. Marsden's bed.

Mrs. Marsden's voice was much stronger than she would have expected from such a frail body.

"Is that Helen Marsden?" she asked.

"Yes, Aunt, it is I."

Mrs. Marsden moved uneasily. "Give me a drink," she said to the nurse; but even while she drank, she continued to gaze over the rim of her cup. "How I hate you!" she exclaimed; then suddenly to the nurse again, "Well, what are you staying for?"

Helen began to fear that she was in delirium.

"You sent for me, Aunt. Did you want me? Can I do anything for you?"

"I hate you. I cannot rest for dreaming of you. Why do you torment me? I never did you any harm."

"I never accused you of doing me harm."

"But I did. Yes, and I would do it over again."

"Mrs. Marsden, it seems to me it is time for you to put all hatred out of your heart."

A look of terror came into those immovable eyes.

"Did you come here to tell me I was going to die?"

"Yes."

"But I am going to die; I know it. I am afraid to go without telling you. I will tell you, and hope it will assuage a great curse to you as it has been to me."

"Aunt, Aunt. Do you mean my uncle's money?"

"Yes. He gave it to you."

"He gave it to me."

"In his will. I hid it!"

"The will?"

"I hid the will. I wanted Charles to

Bessie's love. Whatever storms might beat upon their heads, whatever sorrows might come into their lives, they two together would meet them.

Poor, foolish girl, she waited expectantly, anxiously. It was twelve o'clock and Charles Belsham had not come. She was filled with a vague prescience of calamity. What was it?

At last it was morning. The fire was dead; the servants were stirring. She rose chilled and miserable, and went up to her own room. "There could be nothing serious," she thought, "and soon her lover must come to explain away the trifles."

But as the morning wore away, and he did not come, the doubt and uneasiness returned, and for the first time there crept into her heart a feeling of condemnation, for the man she had thought could do no wrong.

It was near noon when the servant announced a gentleman:

"Who is it, Jane?"

"I don't know, Miss. He is an old gentleman."

When she entered the parlor, she recognized in the person who rose to meet her her uncle's lawyer.

"Mr. Haverly," she said, "it is kind of you to remember me."

"My dear Miss Marsden, I came upon business, and I would rather this moment be almost anywhere else. I have had news for you—"

She sat looking at him, unable to articulate.

"Very bad news; but you must try to bear it bravely. Your uncle's will cannot be found—I mean, your uncle left no will."

She breathed more freely, her heart thought had been of Belsham.

"You do not quite understand," she said.

He saw that she did not understand.

"My dear, if we do not find a will you will get nothing at all."

She sat silent for a long time, and when at last she spoke she showed that she comprehended the whole matter.

"Did my uncle know?"

"Certainly, certainly. It is an almost unpardonable piece of carelessness."

"My uncle was not a careless man."

"That is what puzzles me."

"Mr. Haverly, if my uncle knew what the law was, there is a will somewhere."

"We must only shook his head."

"My mother be careful what we say," she said.

"Did you say anything to my aunt?"

"Yes, and I found at once that she would hear nothing concerning your affairs. I may as well tell you at once that you have nothing to expect from her generosity. If you want any help or advice, I will be glad to do all that I can for you."

She thought he had gone, but he was back.

"Miss Marsden, you will not be offended—but, do you need any money?—immediately I mean?"

The tears came into her eyes. "No," she said. "But I thank you, thank you!"

Belsham had known this, and he had not come to her. It was all plain enough now. No mother, no uncle, no fortune, no love! If she had not been a brave, strong nature, she would have been utterly crushed; but pride and indignation came to her support.

She engaged board in a distant part of the city, with the privilege of furnishing her room, and removed to it her mother's work-table, adding her mother's ornament, but there was not room for half the things she would have taken, for every article in the old house had its associations, and to part with many of them was like leaving old friends. Nevertheless the red flag had been hung out, and they were gone. All debts were paid, the servants were satisfied and discharged, and there were a few hundred dollars left, with which to begin the new life she proposed.

Helen Marsden was a successful woman. After ten years, she was for the first time going back to her uncle's house. Mrs. Marsden was ill, and had consented for her. She did not hesitate a moment; all feeling of animosity had long since died out. As she ascended the well-known stairs and entered the library, she looked curiously around to note the changes, and was shocked by the dilapidated aspect of the place. There was but one change to notice—the carpets, the curtains, the furniture were the same, save that they had grown old and faded and shabby.

"How long has Mrs. Marsden been ill?" she asked of the servant.

"Its years, since she has been down stairs, Ma'am; but it's not very long since she took to her bed."

If there had been any enmity yet lingering in Helen's heart, it surely would have received its death blow at sight of the ghastly face that peered at her from the midst of the pillows of Mrs. Marsden's bed.

Mrs. Marsden's voice was much stronger than one would have expected from such a frail body.

"Is that Helen Marsden?" she asked.

"Yes, Aunt, it is I."

Mrs. Marsden moved uneasily. "Give me a drink," she said to the nurse; but when white wine drank, she continued to gaze over the rim of her cup. "Haven't I hazarded you?" she exclaimed; then suddenly to the nurse again, "Well, what are you staying for?"

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"I never accused you of doing me harm."

"But I did. Yes, and I would do it over again."

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"He gave it to me?"

"In his will. I hid it!"

"The will?"

"I hid the will. I wanted Charles to

"At first the only way seemed for him to marry you; but he did not love you, and did not want to marry you; and when John Marsden ... I knew where (the) wills, and I took it. I was afraid Charles would hunt you up, and I made him go to Europe. I thought he would come back soon and stay with me, but he has never come back. They say that he is dreadfully dissipated, and I know that he is dreadfully extravagant. I have sent him money, and money, and money. He never writes but when he wants money, and he cares nothing at all about me. He thinks he will have it all after I am gone, but he is mistaken. Here, take it," and she threw a paper at Helen's feet.

Helen glanced around the cheerless room, and thought of the pitiable condition of the woman before her.

"I wish you would let me stay and take care of you," she said.

"No."

"Shall I come again to see you?"

"No."

So Helen left her. She did not, however, stay away from the house, but came daily to inquire about the sick woman. A month passed and the invalid grew steadily weaker. One morning Helen came as usual.

"How is she to-day?" she asked.

"Oh, she's most gone, ma'am. Hadn't you better go up? she won't know you."

Once more Helen stood within the forbidden chamber; the difficult breathing of the dying woman fell upon her ears.

Louder and louder, and more difficult grew the labored breathing. At times it ceased entirely, and again it went on and on; but ever the pauses grew longer, and the time between them grew shorter, till at last that long pause came—eternity.

Helen and Charles Belsham were together in the library of the old house, and Belsham was pleading for the love he had lost so long ago.

"If you knew how I have suffered, you could forgive," he said. "I was weak and easily led, but I have paid the penalty. I have never ceased to regret you for one moment."

"You were right," said Helen; "you were in no way fitted to work for us and your aunt would, as you say, have misadvised you if you had insisted on marrying me then. But you must not hurry now; I must have time. If you will come to-morrow, I think I will grant you all that you want."

"My darling!" He would have taken her to his arms, but she stopped him.

"Not to-day," she said, "wait."

When he came next day, the servant handed him a document, upon the inner wrapping of which was written:

"All that Charles Belsham wants."

It was the will of John Marsden. The signature had been torn out and destroyed.

Helen went back to the new life and not a memory of him remained with her.

**SKATES IN ITS FEET.**

### The Peculiar Formation of a Philadelphia Duck.

There is a remarkable duck in the lake which will probably prove the only one of its class that ever has been discovered, says the Philadelphia Press. It is a large, snow-white bird; whose plumage is so luxuriant that it would fill a good-sized pillow. Its wings when spread out, cover an area of four feet seven inches by three feet and half. The wings are very peculiar, being jointed very close to the body. This enables it to bend them in such a way as to form a tent. In terrible winter storms in its native land it finds this very useful. When the skies are clear and the wind begins whistling merrily, it comes through the icebergs in this cute and cautious duck erects his wing tent above his silvery self, and goes to sleep in peace, knowing that when the heavy snow sheet descends it will prove harmless.

As soon as the cool weather was scented those who watched this wonderful duck noticed that a peculiar growth was forming on his feet. As the weather grew cooler the growth grew more pronounced. It appears to be a thick cartilaginous substance which gradually extended. It looked like another toe, and it was thought at first that the bird was going to be malformed. But instead of stopping when the growth reached the size of the other toes, it kept right on. It grew to be about six inches long, and then the end of it took a curious turn. Instead of turning down like a claw, it curled up and round in a picturesque loop. Then it gradually hardened.

What on earth caused this curious growth was a puzzle. What could it be for? Was it simply a malformation, or some adjunct necessary for the duck's happiness? Finally the solution was discovered. The duck had skates on. The peculiar formation was just like the "skees" of the Norsemen. More than probable the "skees" were actually patterned after this growth. These skates were invaluable to the duck in his native land, where ice and snow, with heavy crust, covered the face of the earth and the deep. Travel by swimming was largely tied up by this ice. Wading afoot was slow and tedious, so kind nature provided a better and quicker way, skating. All the duck had to do was to spread out its immense wings; stand firm on its skates, and whiz he would go splashing over the surface of snow and ice at a high rate of speed.

With the approach of warm weather these "skates," or rather this formation, fall off, and the feet are similar to those of any other duck. Then when winter comes again it makes its appearance once more, and gradually grows to its full size. A peculiar characteristic of the duck is that during the period of setting its skates on it is ill and moults all food. It drinks a great deal, however, but this is not enough to keep it alive. Consequently, it is likely to die at any minute during this time. It also keeps out of sight, and only close search will discover the bird until its skates are fully formed. This duck has never been fully described by scientists, owing to its extreme rarity. It is known by the name of *Fakeducus Maximus*.

### BURSTING OF A GLAZIER.

#### A Frightful Disaster in Switzerland.

A correspondent writing to us from Zurich, Switzerland, says: "At day-break on Wednesday a frightful disaster took place at a distance of four miles from Kandersteg, on the Gerni Pass. A huge mass of ice, measuring 1,250,000 cubic metres, detached itself from the Aletsch Glacier and was precipitated into the valley. Such was the impetus of the mighty avalanche that it was not checked in the valley, but dashed up the opposite side, which has a slope of 45 degrees, to a height of 1,500 feet, carrying everything before it until it met a wall of rock, which sent the main mass surging back. At the foot of this rock lies, or rather lay, the Spitalmatte, an exceedingly beautiful and rich mountain pasture with chalets for the cowherds, for storing cheeses, etc. At the time of the disaster there were collected there 150 head of valuable cattle under the care of four cowherds. There were also two officials from Leuk, who had come up to arrange about bringing down the cattle, which event has always taken place on September 13. All have been overwhelmed. Of the animals, only three have escaped.

"The loss in the live stock, the ownership of which was partitioned among about thirty families, mostly quite poor, belonging to the village of Leuk, is estimated at \$20,000. The pasture itself, which for years will now be useless, strewn as it is with debris, is valued at \$80,000. The bodies of the two officials and two of the cowherds have been recovered, but in a horribly mutilated condition. It seems that the disaster overtook them while sleeping in their huts. The other two men, whose bodies have not yet been found, are supposed to have been up early for the purpose of milking the cows. The blocks of fallen ice and rocks cover a space of two square miles to a depth of many yards, the whole scene being one of indescribable desolation. Besides the trees which were in the track of the avalanche great numbers have been uprooted by the wind which it produced. Many of the cattle, too, lie about in such positions that they must have been hurled great distances through the air by the same force. Men are hard at work trying to make some sort of footpath over the debris, the ordinary road being, of course, completely obliterated. From old records in Leuk it appears that a similar catastrophe occurred at the same spot in 1782, also only two days before the date fixed for the return of the cattle to the valleys."

able temperature. A small fire for four or five days heats better and with just as little expense as a roaring blaze kindled on Sunday. Clay committees often find fault with the heating apparatus on a cold day, when the manner and time of building the fires are at fault. Then, too, a gradual heating of such a building allows of better ventilation than the sudden warming up the day before the building is used.

### Will Not Borrow Again.

There are two brothers in Memphis who are so near the same size and

figure that they can wear each other's clothing. One of them recently bought a fine new overcoat, which was a very stylish and comfortable garment, and of which its owner was very proud. The next night after he bought the overcoat, there was a rainstorm. The water fell in torrents and the mud ran fairly swam in the streets. The young man was going out that evening, but he didn't like the idea of taking his new overcoat out in such beastly weather. His brother had a mackintosh, and when the first young man slipped this hanging on the hat rack he decided to appropriate it for the night, and so save his new overcoat. Without saying a word to his brother he put on the waterproof and sallied forth into the rain, calculating that he would save his new overcoat at least three months wear that night. When he came home he found his brother in their room. "Say, old man," he said, "I used your mackintosh to-night."

"That was all right," said the brother. "I got it hanging well without it."

"You didn't go out this evening, did you?" asked the owner of the overcoat.

"Yes," answered the owner of the mackintosh.

"Then what did you wear?"

"Your new overcoat."

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### The Banana Tree.

In the West Indies the dried leaves and prepared portion of the stem are used as a dressing for maculari. Fresh leaves are used to make young cotton or cocon seedlings in nursery beds and to cover cocon beans during fermentation. The young unopened leaves are so smooth and soft that they are used as dressing for blisters. In India the dried stalk of the plantain leaf is used as a rough kind of twine, and the larger parts are made into small boxes for holding snuff, drugs, etc.

In the Malay peninsula the ash of the leaf and leaf stalk is used instead of soap or fuller's earth in washing clothes, and a solution of the ash is often used as salt in cooking. In the Dutch Indies the skin of the plantain is used for blackening shoes. The juice which flows from all cut parts of the banana is rich in tannin and of so blackish a nature that it may be used as an indelible marking ink. In Java the leaves of the "Wax banana" are covered on the under side with a white powder, which yields a valuable wax, clear, hard and whitish, forming an important article of trade. The ashes of the leaves, stem and fruit rind are employed in Bengal in many dyeing processes. In Siam a cigarette wrapper is made from the leaves.

Fiber is got from the stems of many kinds of bananas. The most valuable is the "Manilla hemp" of commerce, which holds the chief place for making white ropes and cordage. Old ropes made of it form an excellent paper-making material, much used in the United States for stout packing papers. The Manilla hemp industry is a large one. About 30,000 tons of fiber valued at \$15,000,000, are annually exported from the Philippine Islands. The Manilla hemp plant is grown exclusively in the southern part of the Philippines, and all attempts to grow it elsewhere have failed. Many articles are made from Manilla hemp—mats, cords, hats, platted work, lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture and various qualities of paper. At Wollau, in Switzerland, an industry has been started for making lace and materials for ladies' hats from it. By a simple process it is made into straw exactly resembling the finest wheat straw for plaiting.

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### Old Billiard Facts.

A billiard table can be built in twenty-four hours if carte blanche is given to the manufacturer, but he prefers to have time to get the right effects, from one month to six. The wood needs to be seasoned for a period of very nearly seven years. Rich, deep Spanish mahogany is used, pollard oak, ebony and satin wood.

Tables are not always covered in green. Blue is sometimes used and a pure olive green. The late Prince Leopold was the first to make use of the latter color, and olive green is known to-day in the billiard world as "Prince Leopold's color."

The balls must be well seasoned before they are used for play. Manufacturers have incubators in which to store them that they may undergo the drying process. Some incubators will hold fully 3000 balls. When they are first made they are "green." Solid ivory is the only satisfactory material for the balls, make them "scarified" balls (those made of composition are much heavier and do not wear well). English makers, to give the red balls a perfect color, steep them in a decoction that is sometimes described as the "guardsman's bath." This is extracted from the old coats of "Tommy Atkins," and for billiard balls it is the finest scarlet dye known.

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### Smugglers' Tricks.

Some amusing anecdotes are related in connection with the recent disclosures of smugglers' tricks. A few years ago an individual in an ecclesiastical costume used to cross the frontier from Switzerland into France every morning with a large breviary in his hand. He was a man of dignified aspect, and received every mark of deference from the customs officers, who sometimes accompanied him part of the way in his daily stroll. At last a letter put the authorities on the alert, and the presumed priest was found to be a professional smuggler, who had contrived to introduce into France at least a thousand watches in his breviary, which on examination proved to be a tin box. Very curious also was the experience of a former Inspector-General of Customs here. During a visit to Geneva he brought a clock, and instructed the vendor to forward it only when he had informed him of his return to Paris, adding that he must be careful to pay the duty. One of the first things that he noticed on his arrival at his home was this identical timepiece in his drawing room, and in reply to his questions his coachman explained that the tradesman had himself stowed the clock away in his carriage. It is calculated that only one out of ten professional smugglers is ever caught.

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There are more than 4000 peddled abstershans among London cabmen.

## NOTES AND COMMENT

A German scientist proclaims that "the chewing of cloyes will kill all the microbes that happen to get into man's mouth." What does it profit young man, however, to kill his character and his microbes at the same time?

Captain James in a recent address to the Royal United Service Institute, London declared that modern military development would inevitably shorten the period of war. Moreover, he asserted, while at the actual point of battle the destruction of life would be vastly increased, the aggregate loss of men in an entire war would be reduced by the improved means of treating the wounded.

An investigator has discovered that there are 238 lawyers in Congress, 2 farmers, 27 editors, 28 manufacturers, 1 railroad manager, 2 steamboat owners, 14 teachers and college professors, 25 bankers, 20 merchants, 1 house builder, 3 clergymen, 7 who say they are "engaged in business," 8 doctors, 1 architect, 1 music teacher, 1 owner of oil wells, 5 miners, 2 insurance agents, 1 theater manager, 1 manufacturer of ice, 3 civil engineers, 9 lumbermen, 2 owners of stone quarries, real estate agents, 1 pharmacist and steamboat captain.

It has been calculated that if the world keeps on developing as at present horses, cattle and sheep will become extinct and man will be differentiated into two distinct animals, an upper world of "feeble prettiness" and a most repulsive subterranean race reduced to mere mechanical industry. In the course of a few millions of years the motion of the earth on its axis, which is supposed to be growing slower every year on account of the friction of the tides, will have ceased entirely and the earth will present a constant face to the sun.

The Atlanta Constitution call attention to the valuable advertising that has been given to the South by the Exposition. "Twenty-five governors," says, "twenty-four State press associations, the chambers of commerce of perhaps forty leading cities, hundreds of mayors, scores of senators and congressmen, the President and his cabinet, the New England Manufacturers' Association, the bankers of the country, the National Farmers' Convention and dozens of other big organizations have come and gone, and in every quarter of the Union they have sung the praises of the Exposition and of the South."

Uncle Sam puts photography to unique use in the fur off seal islands. These he has photographed annually. The views, taken in sections, are afterward fitted together in Washington where, by means of a strong glass, the seals are counted. Thus a sort of census is taken, and the increase or decrease of the herds ascertained. During this good time, the opinion of the Pathfinders when our decennial census enumerator comes to our door armed with a kodak, instead of voluminous schedules of irrelevant questions and says, simply, "One button does all."

The United States Fish Commission Ship Albatross, has just returned to San Francisco, after a cruise of several months in far northern waters. During this time she has been engaged in important fishing, and has made many interesting finds, of new fishes. One specimen totally unlike anything yet described in the books; was taken at a depth of 1700 fathoms, or nearly two miles. It was physically constructed so as to stand the enormous weight of water at this great depth, a weight that would crush to death any ordinary fish. When drawn to the surface its stomach had been forced out of its mouth, and both eyes were popped out of their sockets. It was unable to live in the shallower depths.

A curious case of prolongation of life comes from Piedmont, Cal. Pneumonia had attacked a man and closed up so much of his lungs that he could not inhale enough air to sustain life. Oxygen, of course, was the element that was wanted, and the physician in charge procured a number of receivers full of this gas and administered some of it to the patient every fifteen minutes. For a week the man not only kept alive but showed marked improvement. But suddenly paralysis set in, resulting in death. About 3,200 gallons of oxygen was given within the week. Small quantities of the life-giving gas have been frequently administered. This case tends to show that its use in large quantities would be beneficial in some cases.

According to a Los Angeles (Cal.) paper, a number of Los Angeles men have received a concession from the Mexican Government of the Island of Tiburón, in the Gulf of California. A company of 300 men is being organized under the command of I. H. Pollock. Each man is to receive \$250 and a hundred acres of land, after the island is conquered. The money for the expedition is being put up by Colonel Bradbury, who inherited a million or so a few years ago. There are only about 100 male Indians on the island, but they are said to be such valiant fighters that the Mexican Government despaired of subduing them, and has forced the island to Bradbury and his companions, if they would undertake the work. It is the intention of the Tiburón Conquest Company, as the new corporation is called, to establish a republic of its own and have the United States establish a protectorate to this. One of the objects of the company is to establish a great resort and lines of steamers will be put on from both Yuma and Guaymas.

There are surviving and upon the United States pensions rolls twelve widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, while the war of 1812 is represented by twenty-one survivors, and 3,826 widows. There are 12,586 survivors of the Mexican war. There are in the United States eighteen pension agencies. There are residing abroad 3,481 persons who draw pensions to the extent of \$605,500, 1,737 of these living in Canada, 664 in Great Britain, 573 in Germany. The names ages and residence of widows of Revolutionary soldiers surviving are as follows: Lovey Aldrich, aged ninety-five, Los Angeles, Cal.; Nancy Cloud, eighty-two, Chum, Va.; Susannah Chadwick, eighty, Emporium, Pa.; Esther S. Danborn, eighty-one, Plymouth Union, Va.

Sarah C. Hubbard, seventy-seven, Charlotte, N.C.; Nancy Jones, eighty-one, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rebecca May, eighty-two, Newburgh, N.Y.; Patty Kirkardson, ninety-four, East Bethel, Vt.; Mary Sneed, seventy-nine, Parksville, Va.; Ann M. Slaughter, eighty-five, Mitchell's Station, Va.; Asenath Turner, ninety, Manchester, N. Y.; Nan Weatherman, eighty-five, Lineaburg, Tenn.

Instruction in regard to the laws of health and the effect of stimulants on the human system is now obligatory on many of the states of the Union. In view of this fact, a petition was recently sent to the trustees of the American University, at Washington, asking that there might be created in its department for such original investigation, study and instruction as would furnish to the country the needful teachers of teachers in the new and almost universally mandatory branch of public school instruction above referred to. The Board of Trustees of the American University complied with this request on certain conditions, and appointed a committee, viz.: Charles John F. Hurst, LL.D.; the Rev. Chas. H. Payne, LL.D.; and Vice-Chancellor Samuel L. Beller, Ph. D., to meet the Board of Counsel of the Temperance Educational Association to arrange a detailed plan. At a meeting just held in New York it was agreed that upon payment to the treasurer of the American University of the sum of \$250.00 or such lesser sum as should be deemed by the Board of Trustees sufficient for the beginning of its work of said school there should be inaugurated a department of the university to be called "The College of Scientific Temperance," which shall be a college of investigation and instruction in physiology, hygiene and pathology, with special reference to the nature of alcohol and kindred substances, together with their effects upon mankind.

### Five Miles Down

The deepest spot in the ocean has been found. More than five miles wire ran out without the bottom being reached. Then the wire broke. The spot was recently discovered by the surveying ship Penguin, near the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific. Commander Balfour, of that ship, reports that this remarkable discovery was made in latitude 23.40 south, longitude 175.10 west. When he first discovered this extraordinary hole, which so far as we know now is bottomless, Captain Balfour attempted to take the depth and the sounding line was run out.

After 4,900 fathoms had run out over the side of the ship, the wire broke, and a rising sea and wind prevented another further attempt of the kind being made. Upon the second attempt he managed to pass 4,000 fathoms, of 20,400 feet of the wire over the ship's side before the wire broke, and put an end to the experiment.

The deepest hole in the ocean previously known was close to the coast of Japan, where a sounding had been made of 4,655 fathoms. This is 23 fathoms, or more than 1,400 feet shallower than the deep hole which has now been discovered.

How much deeper it goes than 4,900 fathoms no man can know. It is a piece of water more than five miles deep. What the pressure must be at the bottom no scientist has yet been bold enough to conjecture. There is no glass instrument that could resist the pressure. It would be impossible with the most approved scientific appliances to take the temperature at the enormous depth.

No living thing that is known to science could exist at a depth so great as this, where the pressure must be equal to many hundred or thousand fathoms, sufficient to squeeze the life out of any fish. Even brass and iron instruments lowered to this enormous depth would be twisted and distorted.

The most painstaking work in lowering a plane wire to sound a depth such as this will not suffice to keep it from breaking. This is because of the friction of the water against the wire.

In spite of every appliance of balance and spring in the machinery of deck, designed to counteract the motion of the vessel, the increase and decrease of pressure caused by rising and falling on a wave will snap the strongest wire when it has been lowered to so great a distance.

All of the water at the bottom must support the weight of the water above it. The consequence is that the water in the lowest depths is compressed under enormous pressure.

The theory has been advanced that some strange unknown creatures may live in this highly compressed water. There may be fish of a kind so peculiar that they cannot exist closer to the surface, where the water is thinner and the pressure less.

Through countless ages of living in the darkest, deepest depths of oceans these fish may have evolved forms and natures unknown to men of science because hitherto such vast depths have been unexplored. What the bottom of such a place may be like is only a matter of conjecture.

It may support a fauna and flora of its own. It may have its own plant and animal life, while some daring scientist will bring to light to astonish and amaze the scientific world.

Even where there can be no light, the fish if fish there be, must be eyeless like that queer breed of fish, which Darwin cited existed in the rivers of the Mammoth Cave, but still, under the scalpel of the scientist disclosing what is known in biology as a "rudimentary eye." The fishes of these deepest depths may have rudimentary eyes and rudimentary lungs.

They may have been pressed thin and flat like a pancake by the enormous weight of the water above them and may indeed move about by a method as strange and curious as that of the kangaroo when first brought to the attention of Europe. These are questions for the scientific world to solve. They have been brought to the front by the discovery of the Penguin of a spot in the ocean deeper than any that has been known hitherto.

### A WISE OOOK.

New Chamberlain—Ook. There really so many like this in this house?

Ook.—Of course not. I was determined, however, that the mistress should know all. You see, I've a young man who calls on me pretty often, and we must be able to account in some way for his food. I give him

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